

# SONOCO PAPER TUBES

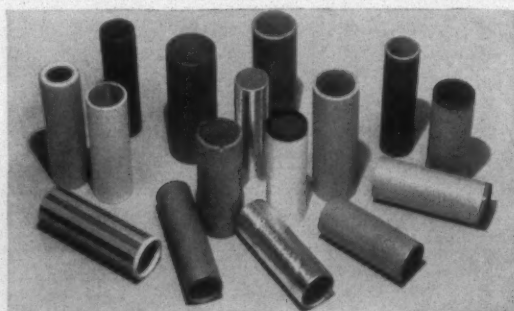


## save money in the long run...!

The difference in cost between an ordinary paper tube and a Sonoco precision-made tube may appear as a minute saving, yet the superior performance characteristics that are built-in to all Sonoco tubes result in production economies which in the long run far exceed any small initial price differentials.

There are two reasons Sonoco paper tubes pay off. One, Sonoco paper tubes are engineered for the job using technical knowledge gained by more than 60 years' experience in producing textile paper carriers; and two, because Sonoco paper tubes are laboratory controlled for uniformity and quality throughout our completely integrated manufacturing operations from pulp to finished product.

If you agree that greater production efficiency will lower costs, try Sonoco job-engineered paper tubes. Our sales-engineers are available at your convenience.



# SONOCO



## Products for Textiles

SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY

Main Office—HARTSVILLE, S. C. • MYSTIC, CONN. • AKRON, IND. • LOWELL, MASS. • PHILLIPSBURG, N. J. • LONGVIEW, TEXAS • PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
1744 • LA PUENTE, CAL. • ATLANTA, GA. • GRANBY, QUEBEC • BRANTFORD, ONTARIO • MEXICO, D. F.

**Announcing the New Dayton**

## **Golden Thorobred Drop Box Picker**

**Amazing Synthetic Picker Lasts Up to 10  
Times Longer, Multiplies Loom Savings!**

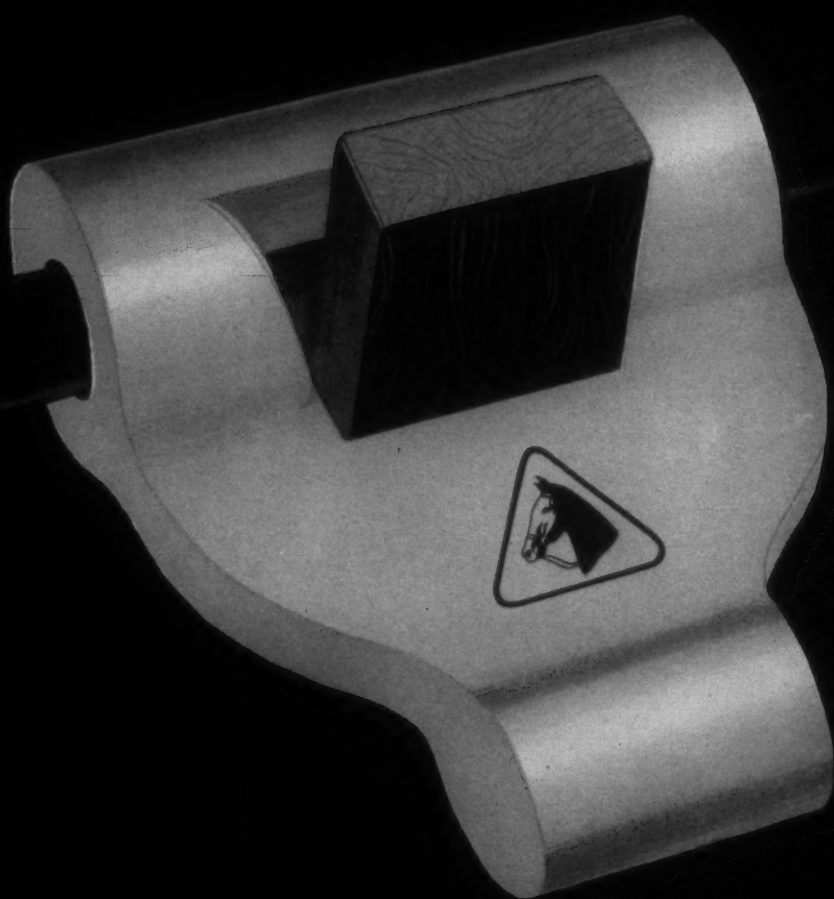
You can now enjoy tremendous savings in loom downtime and picker replacement cost, with *new* Dayton-made Golden Thorobred Drop Box Pickers. During long, thorough testing, Golden Thorobred Drop Box Pickers have operated up to 10 times longer than conventional pickers, and in many cases are still running.

Furthermore, Golden Thorobreds require no oils or dressing . . . they won't abrade the picker stick, thereby extending its life . . . and they have an almost perfect cushioning action that preserves the shuttle from wear.

Because of their shock-absorbing resilience, Golden Thorobreds, too, help greatly to diminish the noise level on looms. And when a changeover does become necessary, Golden Thorobreds box with notable ease . . . for your further savings in labor and downtime.

Cleaner, cooler, quieter, longer running . . . Dayton Golden Thorobred Drop Box Pickers assure you outstanding performance and remarkable savings. Enjoy these new, high standards of wear-resistant operation . . . the result of six years of Dayton research and testing in synthetic elastomers. Golden Thorobreds are now available at your local Dayton jobber's . . . or write The Dayton Rubber Company, Textile Division, 401 South Carolina National Bank Building, Greenville, S. C.





# Dayton Rubber

*Dayco and Thorobred Textile Products for Better Spinning and Weaving*

OVERSEAS PLANT, THE DAYTON RUBBER CO. LTD., DUNDEE, SCOTLAND

# First introduced in 1928...

1928 was a banner year! That was the year Cannon Mills Company brought out its now-famous "towel ensemble"... announced *colored* hand and bath towels for the first time, as well. It was back in 1928, too, that Cannon also insured *finer* product quality with another innovation... AMCO Humidification.

In the 30 years since then, as Cannon has diversified its product line and added new manufacturing facilities, American Moistening Company has continued to work closely with Cannon in the installation of *carefully engineered* Amco Air Conditioning Systems.

Amco, of course, designs all types of systems — humidification; humidification in combination with cooling, as in a ductless evaporative cooling system; unit dry-duct systems; or central station air conditioning.

For expert advice, backed by many years of textile air conditioning experience, let an Amco engineer suggest a solution to *your* particular air conditioning problem. Naturally, there's no obligation.



Amco No. 6 Atomizer, one of many quality Amco components, produces an exceptionally fine, smoke-like spray. Its better performance and ease of maintenance make it a superior, automatically self-cleaning atomizer both for new installations and for replacements.

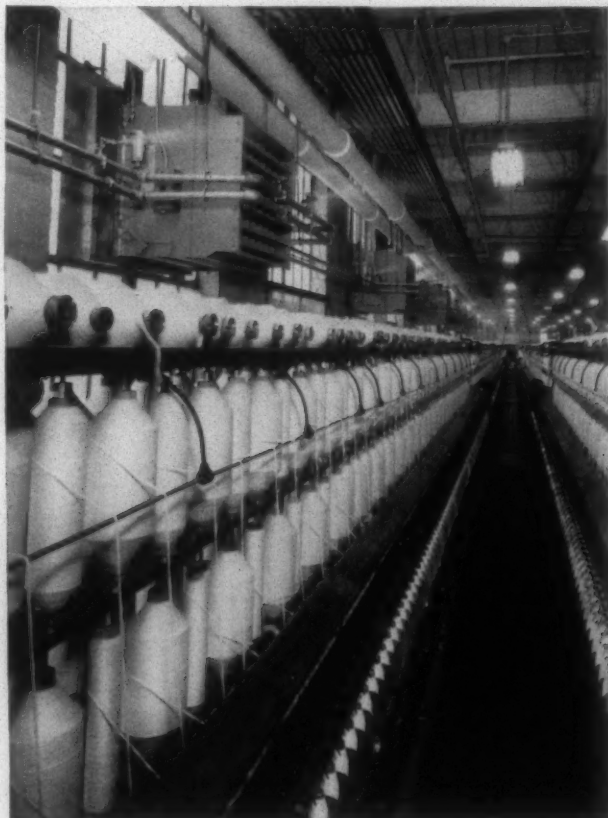
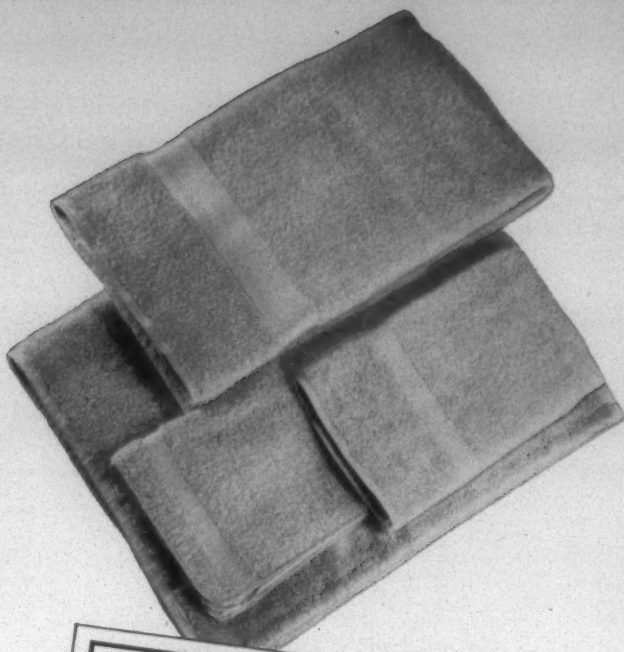
## AMCO

SINCE 1888

**AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT**

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY • CLEVELAND, NORTH CAROLINA

BRANCHES: ATLANTA, GA. • PROVIDENCE, R. I. • TORONTO, ONTARIO



Amco ductless system of humidifying, cooling and ventilating installation in spinning room at Cannon Mills plant in Kannapolis, N. C.



# OUTSTANDING WHITES

WITH

**BLANCOPHOR® HS-31**

**BLANCOPHOR® HS-71**

HS-31 (liquid) and HS-71 (powder) are equal in brightening efficiency and can be used interchangeably for improving bleached whites on cotton, rayon and cellulosic fibers. They exhaust more slowly than other available brighteners, level well and are suitable for application on reel, jig or package machine.

Due to excellent solubility and slow exhaust, these BLANCOPHOR brands are extremely useful for pad application and as a whitening component in starch formulations. They are compatible with practically all common ingredients used for finishing purposes.

BLANCOPHOR HS brighteners are also stable to storage; moreover, once

exhausted onto fabrics, they do not yellow or produce other discolorations.

For brilliant whites on your bleached goods, we suggest you investigate these superior brighteners. A free test sample and complete technical literature is yours for the asking. Just write today.

**ANTARA**

**gaf**

**ANTARA, CHEMICALS**

A SALES DIVISION OF

**GENERAL ANILINE & FILM CORPORATION**

435 HUDSON STREET • NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK

Blancophor HS-31 and HS-71, manufactured by General Aniline and Film Corp., are sold outside the United States under the names, Tintofen D-P Liquid and Tintofen D-P.

# Improvements make them different...

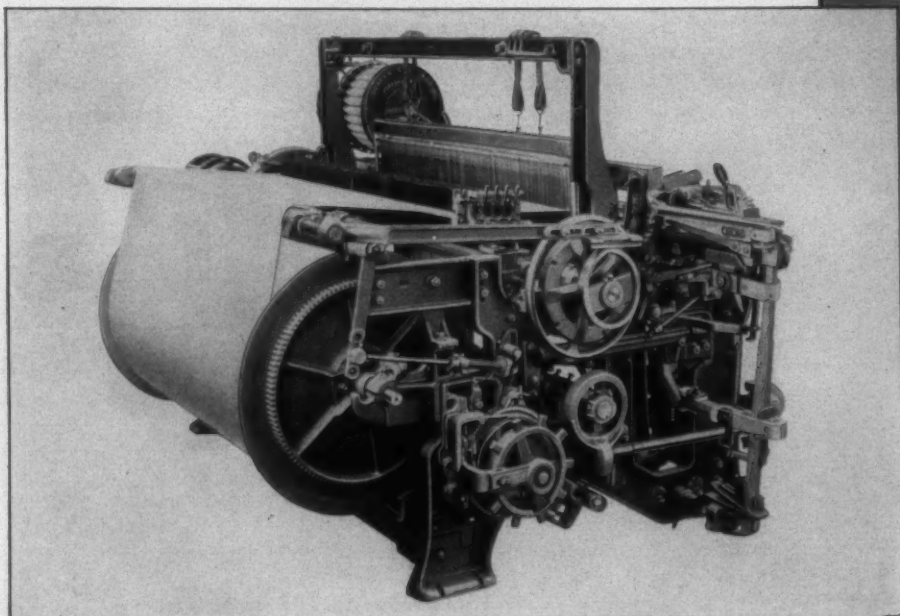
Today's high-speed automatic X-2 Model Loom, with its many technical advances, is a far cry from the X-2 of yesteryear.

Research and Engineering developments, while reducing costs, have brought

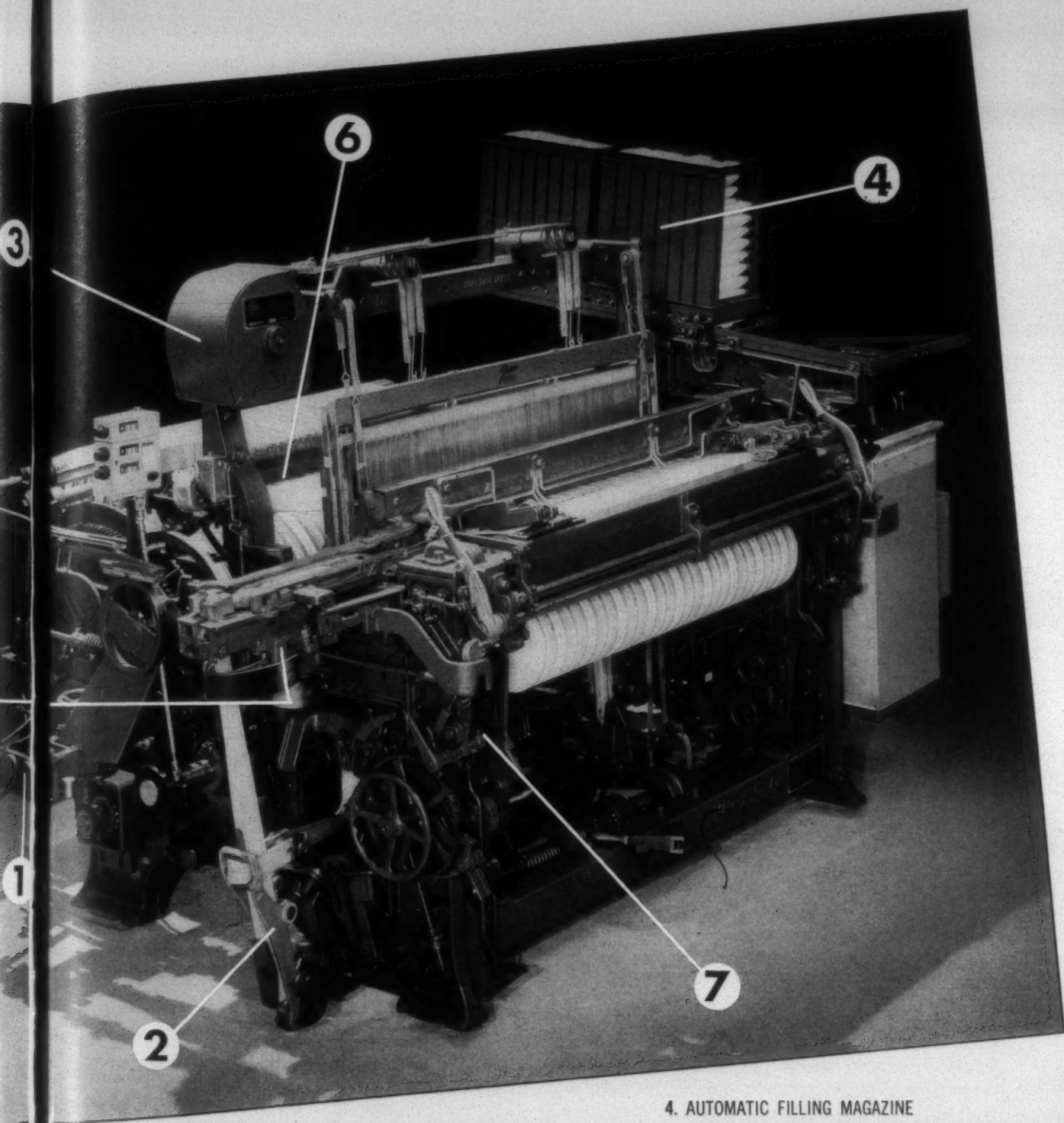
about "new highs" in loom efficiency and production.

Many of these attachments currently available on new Draper X-2 Looms can be adapted to your looms.

*See your Draper Representative for additional information.*







1. TRU-TENSION LET-OFF

2. LINK TYPE PARALLEL

3. CLOCK SPRING TOP MOTION

4. AUTOMATIC FILLING MAGAZINE

5. #14 SHUTTLE CHECK

6. SERRATED WARP STOP ELECTRODE

7. HIGH ROLL TAKE-UP



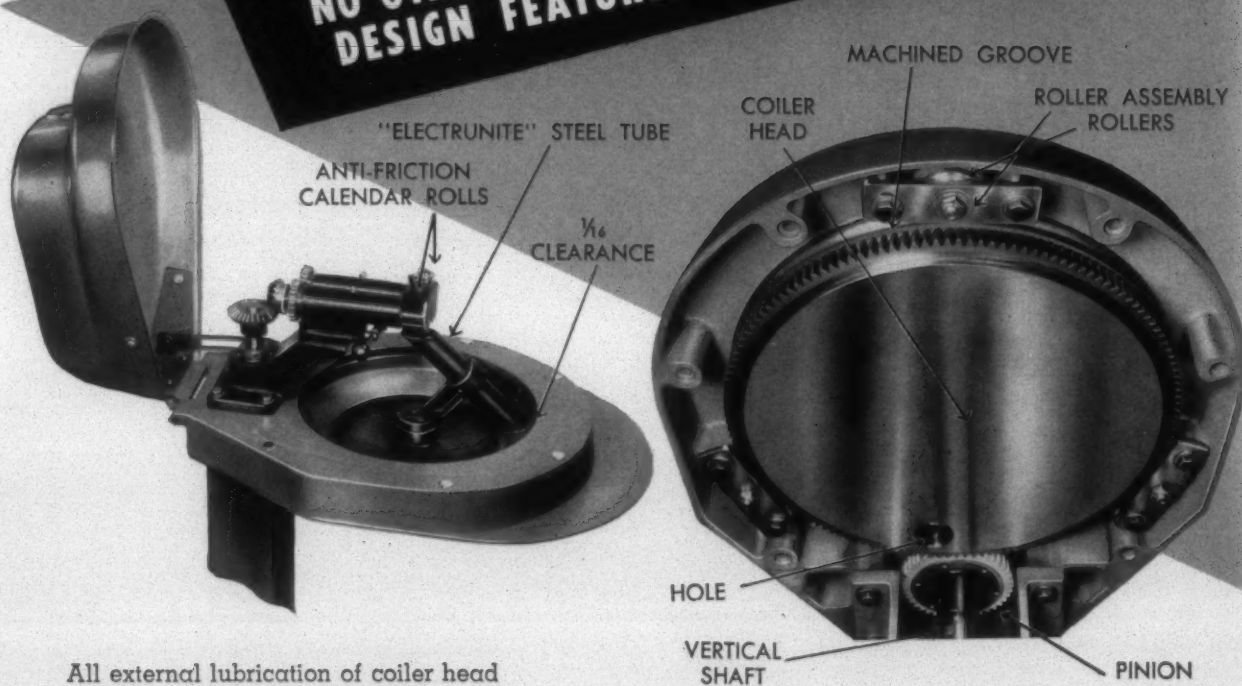
# DRAPER CORPORATION

HOPEDALE, MASS.

ATLANTA, GA. • GREENSBORO, N.C. • SPARTANBURG, S.C.

# NEW SACO-LOWELL ANTI-FRICTION COILER HEAD

REQUIRES MINIMUM MAINTENANCE  
AND LUBRICATION—  
NO OTHER COILER OFFERS THESE ADVANCED  
DESIGN FEATURES



All external lubrication of coiler head is eliminated, thus preventing sliver

soilage by oil or grease. The coiler gear is supported by three non-metallic tires, mounted on roller assemblies, which contain anti-friction bearings, grease packed for life. Non-metallic tires support the coiler gear which is driven by a nylon pinion requiring no gear tooth lubrication.

Note that the tube does not touch the inside of the coiler gear. This intentional clearance of  $\frac{1}{16}$ " prevents snagging of fibers or "tagging" experienced with most other makes of coilers. The inside surface of the tube, made from special "Electrunite" steel, is smooth as glass and free from all scratches and defects that snag fibers. A well-rounded and polished hole through the coiler gear is directly opposite the bottom end of the tube.



## SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

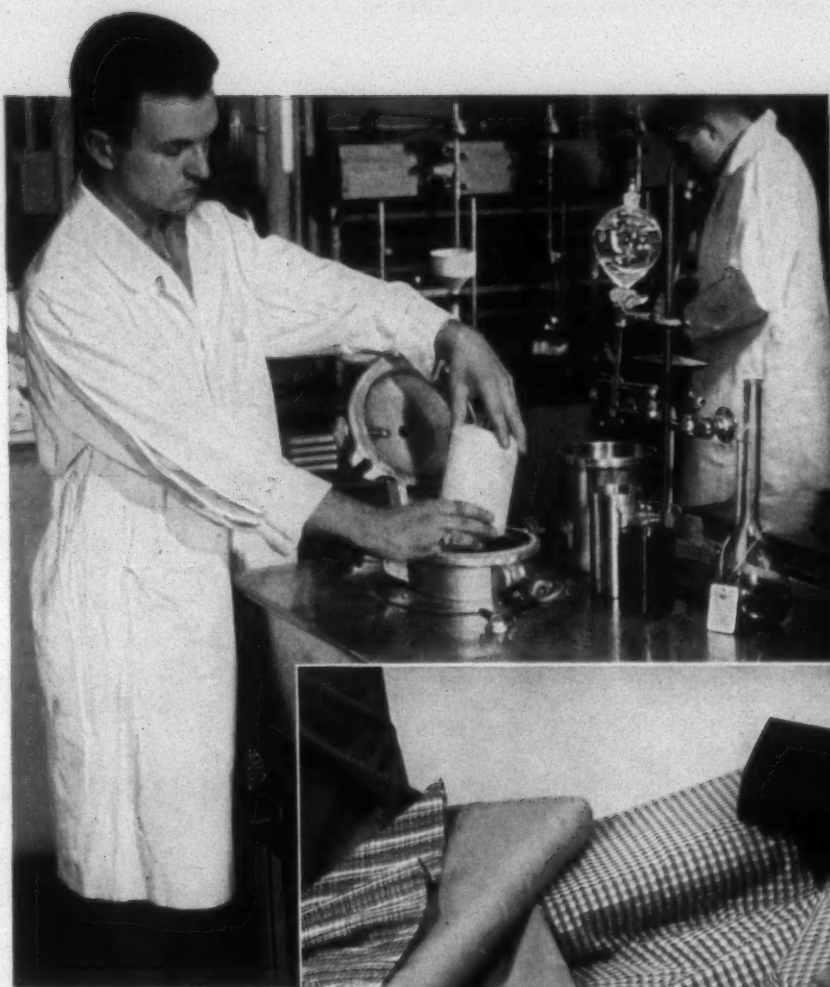
60 BATTERYMARCH STREET, BOSTON 10, MASS.

Shops at BIDDEFORD & SACO, MAINE; SANFORD, N.C.; EASLEY, S.C. Sales Offices: CHARLOTTE • GREENSBORO • GREENVILLE • ATLANTA





# Dyers know that National Ca



## NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION



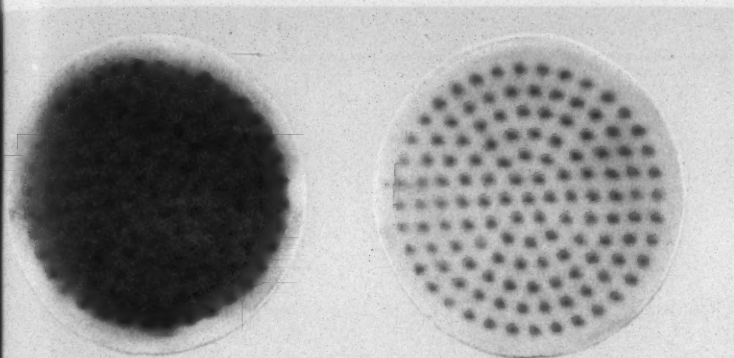
ALLIED CHEMICAL CORPORATION  
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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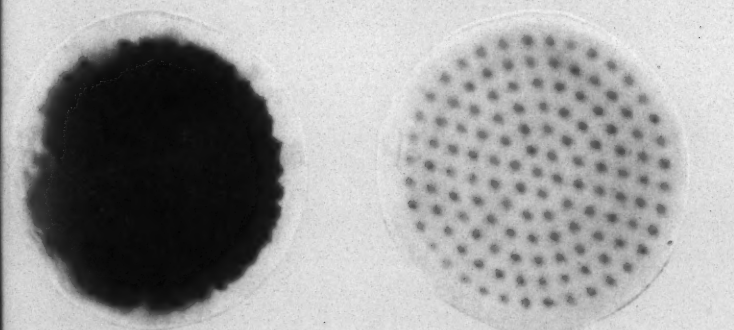


# Carbanthrene® Vats are Cleaner!

*these filter tests tell why!*

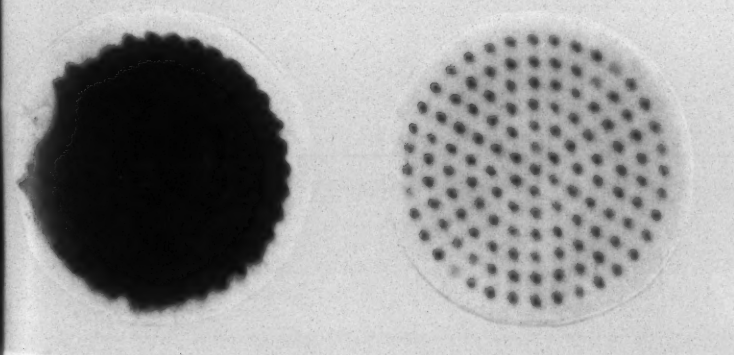


*Dispersibility of Vat Dyes  
as demonstrated by Buchner Funnel Filter Test*



*Ordinary  
unimproved vat dyes*

*Corresponding modern  
National Carbanthrene® Dyes*



These Buchner funnel filter papers prove conclusively the outstanding superiority of modern National CARBANTHRENES over ordinary vat dyes.

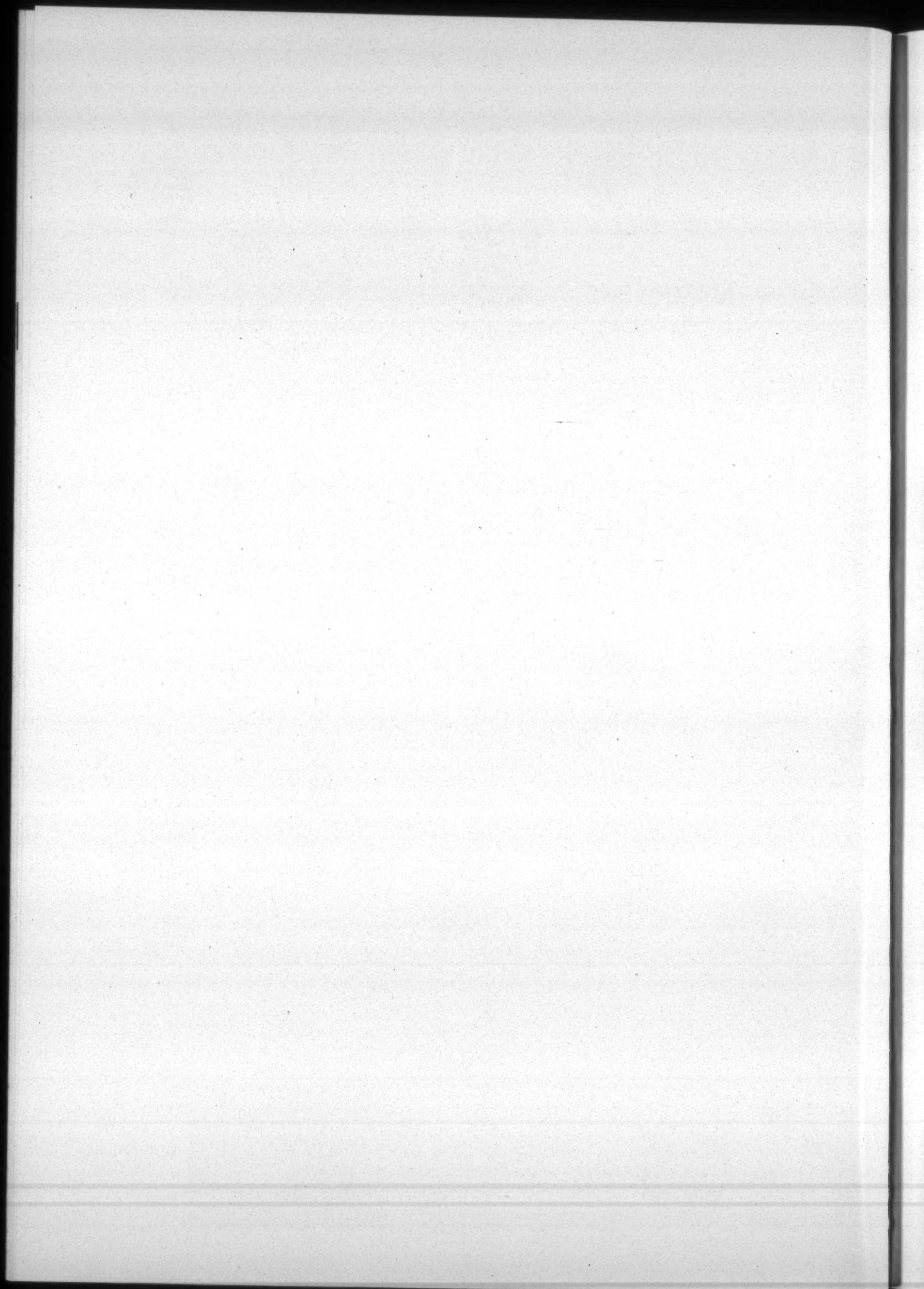
Vastly improved dispersibility means cleaner, brighter dyeings every time. Level shades, free of speckiness, are obtained in padding. Thorough, even penetration of packages and beams reduces waste. Rejects and seconds due to dyestuff failures are minimized.

And in storage, as in processing, the "new" CARBANTHRENES are easier to handle due to the fact that they exhibit little tendency to agglomerate.

The ultra-refined physical characteristics of the superior CARBANTHRENE Vats result from unique manufacturing techniques that were developed at our Buffalo Research and Engineering Center. A complete range is available now to meet every requirement of pigment application.

For an eye-opening trial in your plant, request working samples today.









more care in producing  
*Westvaco*<sup>®</sup> caustic  
 means fewer cares in processing  
 today's "carefree" textiles!

Higher purity caustic means less contamination of goods, fewer difficulties all along the line in the increasingly complex job of textile processing.

That's why we suggest that you request up-to-date specifications and samples of Westvaco Caustic Soda and Caustic Potash.

Our multimillion-dollar plant modernization is now complete. New brine treatment facilities, new cells and automatic controls throughout produce an extremely high quality product... low in iron and salt. Color is improved in all grades and liquid grades are clear, with low turbidity.

Another important consideration—our location at South Charleston, W. Va. is ideal for fast service to all textile centers from Maine to the Carolinas.

We will be glad to serve you.

CAUSTIC SODA: Liquid 73%; Liquid 50%, Regular and Low-Chloride Grades; Flake, Solid and Ground, 76%  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ .

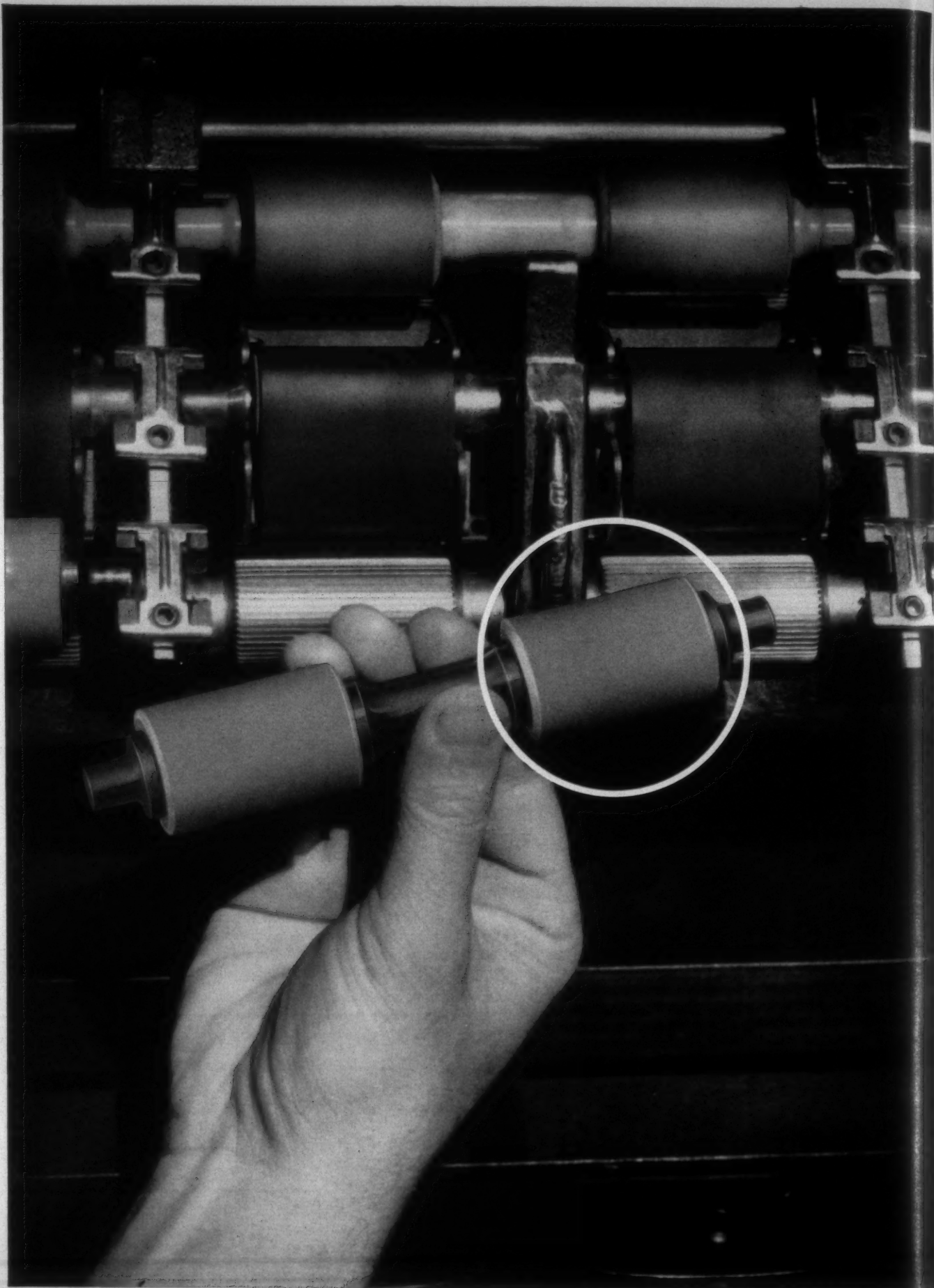
CAUSTIC POTASH: 45% and 50% Liquid; Flake and Solid.



*Putting Ideas to Work*  
**FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION**  
**Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division**

General Sales Offices:  
 161 E. 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17





# control lapping

These new Accotex anti-static cots  
help you eliminate front-roll laps

If your front-roll lap-up rate is increasing, new Accotex anti-static cots may give you the help you need. These new cots are specially made to combat lapping caused by the build-up of static charges on frames.

The static problem is growing because of the increased use of synthetic fibers, the trend toward non-metallic cap bars, and the elimination of other metal-to-metal contacts on high draft equipment. Armstrong Accotex anti-static cots bleed off static charges continuously. This prevents such charges from accumulating on yarn or cots.

These new Accotex cots will also help you get maximum production of top-quality yarn, whether you're spinning natural fibers, synthetics, or blends . . . and regardless of the kind of equipment you're using.

For example, if your frames are equipped with revolving clearers, the Accotex NO-764 anti-static cot will give you excellent performance with minimum lapping.

If eyebrowing is a problem on spinning and

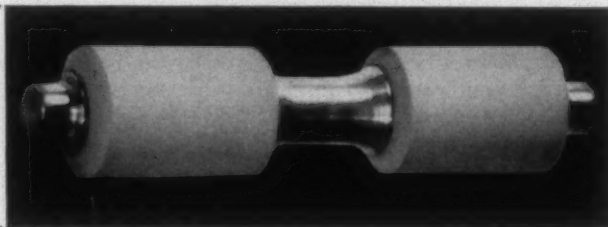
roving frames with flat clearers, a switch to Accotex NC-762 will probably help to control it. This new cot has just the right surface friction to pack the waste back under the clearers. In addition, many mills report that the anti-static properties of the NC-762 help to reduce waste substantially.

Two other materials round out the Accotex anti-static line. Where a soft roll covering is required in drawing, roving, or spinning operations, Accotex NO-768 is recommended. On comber detaching rolls, Accotex NO-763 is giving excellent results in many mills.

The new anti-static cots . . . like all other Accotex cots . . . are built to give you long service. They need rebuffing infrequently—usually less than once a year. Rebuffing does not impair their built-in anti-static properties.

For more information about these new anti-static Accotex materials, get in touch with your Armstrong representative. Or write to Armstrong Cork Company, Industrial Division, 6510 Davis Avenue, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

No matter what fiber or blend you're spinning, no matter what kind of equipment you have, there's an Armstrong Accotex Cot that's specially designed to help you get top-quality spinning.




**Armstrong ACCOTEX COTS**

*... used wherever performance counts*

# BLANKETS, CARPET, APPAREL, INDUSTRIAL FABRICS—

This is the



that gives them  
all a great  
selling plus!

You can go places with ACRILAN® the acrylic fiber by Chemstrand, because ACRILAN has gone places—so successfully—in such a tremendous variety of end products. For example: ACRILAN is responsible for a soft, lush blanket that machine-washes and machine-dries magnificently. The only blanket in its field to win the American Institute of Laundering Seal. A best-seller in its field to boot!

And ACRILAN® carpet made with Chemstrand's acrylic carpet fiber? You'll hear from all sides that it's the most notable promotable to hit the industry in an age! Reason: it's made from the most resilient fiber ever used in carpeting. And what a hypo this has given sales figures!

ACRILAN put the sales bounce back into jersey...gave it a glorious fashion renaissance in women's apparel...made it the men's shirting everyone was shouting for...and a big deal in little girls' clothes—by making it automatic wash & wear.

What could ACRILAN possibly add to the soft hand of men's wear flannel, to the splendor of luxury woven fabrics? Washability, that's what! Washability turns out to be the magic word when it comes to making sales.

In deep pile throw rugs, on-the-job clothes, fender cloths, too—ACRILAN has made the grade with consumers by delivering the kind of performance values they demand. Consider the ways you can put ACRILAN to work in your mill. You'll congratulate yourself for doing it.

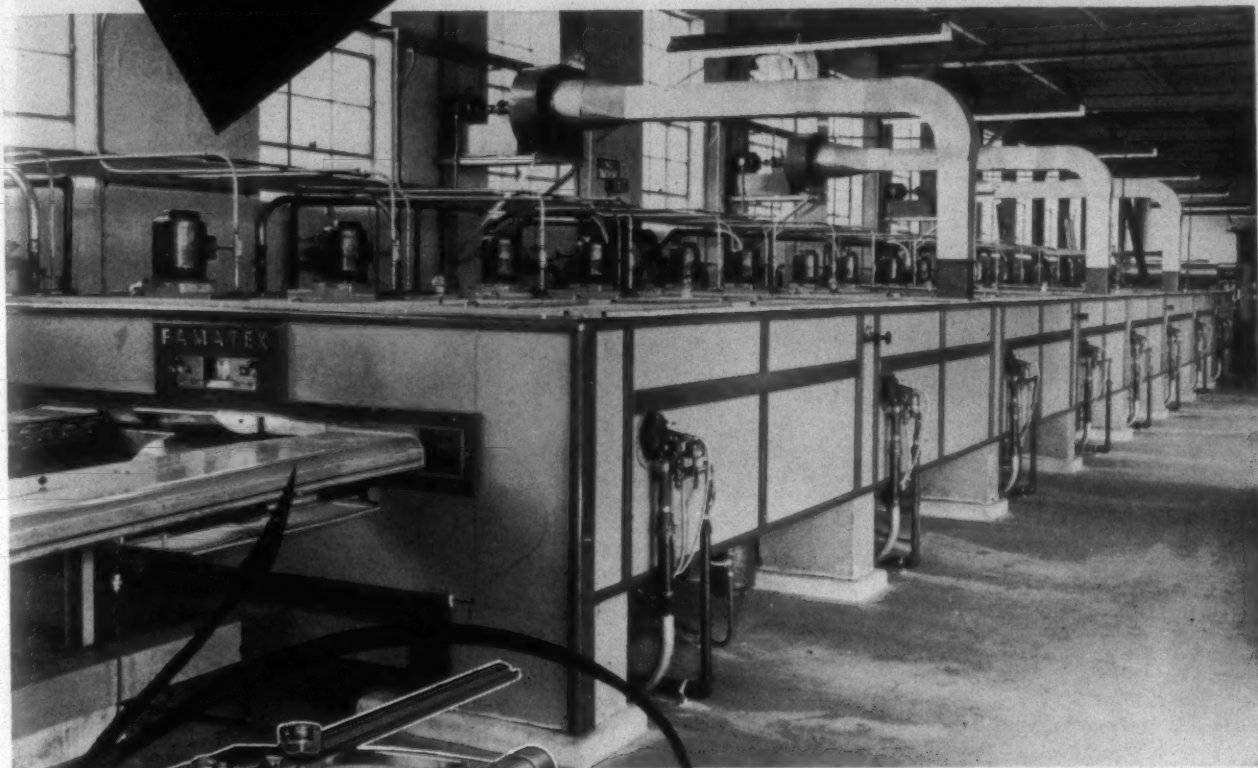
THE CHEMSTRAND CORPORATION • GENERAL SALES OFFICES: 350 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 1, N. Y. DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1; 3¼ Overwood Rd., Akron, Ohio; 197 First Ave., Needham Heights, Mass.; 129 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C. Canadian Agency: Fawcett & Co., 34 High Park Blvd., Toronto, Canada • PLANTS: ACRILAN® ACRYLIC FIBER and ACRYLIC CARPET FIBER — Decatur, Ala.; CHEMSTRAND® NYLON — Pensacola, Fla.



# Reiner-Famatex TENTER

WITH LATEST GAS  
HEATING SYSTEM

THE MOST EFFICIENT  
TENTER FRAME  
ON THE MARKET TODAY



for drying, heat-setting and  
resin curing all kinds of woven  
and knitted fabrics.

- Combined pin and clip chain link (Special pin chain link for knitted fabrics).
- Ball Bearings and graphite sliding surfaces eliminate friction and oiling problems.
- Most modern Gas heating system provides unusually high drying capacity and a wide range of temperatures (250° F to 450° F) — individually controlled in each chamber.
- Exceptionally uniform jet air flow.
- Efficient over-feeding and weft-shrinking devices.

*Special*  
**FEATURES**

YOU CAN SEE THIS MACHINE IN ACTUAL MILL OPERATION —  
phone for appointment—and learn how to get better drying and top  
quality production.

## ROBERT REINER, INCORPORATED

Telephone: UNION 7-0502—From New York City call LOnacre 4-6882.

WEEHAWKEN

(Only 10 minutes from Times Square by direct bus)

NEW JERSEY

An Honored Name in Textile Machines Since 1903

# For The Textile Industry's Use

## — NEW MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES —

### Synthetic Drop Box Picker

A new synthetic drop box picker, said to give up to 10 times the wear of conventional pickers, has been developed by the textile division of The Dayton Rubber Co. Known as the Golden Thorobred, the new drop box pickers are said to require no oils or dressings, to extend the life of the picker stick and to offer a cushioning action that greatly reduces shuttle wear.

Made from a newly-developed synthetic elastomer, the pickers help diminish noise level on looms because of the shock absorbing qualities of the material. The new pickers can be more easily adjusted, it is reported, resulting in additional savings in labor, replacement parts and down time. Extensively field tested, the new pickers are said to represent more than 6 years of research and development in synthetic elastomers.

(Request Item No. J-1)

### Conical Ring

A new construction in a conical ring has been announced by Herr Mfg. Co. The new ring provides seam lubrication to the top surface and inside conical surface where the traveler contacts, giving improved uniformity of oil flow, the company reports. Smaller amounts of oil are said to be used. Cleaner yarn is reported to result since there is no chance for oil leakage.

After three years of experimental use of these rings, known as M type conical rings,

Herr company is offering them to the industry with the claimed advantages of longer traveler life and years longer service for the rings themselves. Faster operation will be possible with less yarn breakage. Either hand oiling or a pressure oil system can be used. (Request Item No. J-2)

### Level-Dyeing Brown

Ciba Co. has announced the addition of a new level-dyeing brown to the Cibanone Microfined vat dye series. The new dye, Cibanone Brown 3B Dbl. Paste, is said to bring a medium brown shade to this coloring group. Advantages cited for the dye are exceptionally good light fastness, high color strength and suitability for dyeing goods to be treated with various resins in the production of "minimum care" finishes.

On cottons and rayons Cibanone Brown 3B Dbl. Paste is reported to be applicable by all regular vat-dyeing methods, especially by exhaust dyeing. It is said to offer strong tinctorial value and to build-up in a pleasing, slightly reddish-brown shade, which turns only slightly yellow under artificial light. Well-suited for shades of all practical depths, Brown 3B exhibits level, fast dyeings on piece goods such as shirtings, outdoor wear styles, etc. Heavy shades are said to be of especial interest, either as self colors or in combination in which Brown 3B adds considerable depth to fashion shades.

Fastness properties of Cibanone Brown 3B Dbl. Paste are led by the dye's excellent

fastness to light. Exhibiting 200 Fade-Ometer hours or better in light and medium shades on rayon, Brown 3B also has very good fastness to washing, crocking, weathering and to chlorine, according to Ciba. Its use in discharge work is recommended only with pastel shades. Economical dyeings on fabrics for hard wearing, in light to heavy shades of brown and related tones, are reported to be readily obtained with this newest member of the Cibanone Microfined group of fast dyes.

(Request Item No. J-3)

### False-Twist Machine

New high-speed, false-twist machines for the production of Superloft stretch yarn are now being manufactured by Universal Winding Co. In an announcement made to its licensees recently, Universal stated that it has started to manufacture new false-twist equipment capable of operating at greatly increased spindle speeds.

The high-speed stretch-yarn machine, which is called the Superloft Model 552, has been under extensive development in Universal's plant. Stretch yarns produced during tests have been knitted to check quality which is said to have proven to be equal or better than Superloft yarn produced on the No. 550 machine or by the company's Flufion process. Stretch yarn produced by the new high-speed machine has also been satisfactorily modified to produce Saaba yarn, it was reported.

The new equipment, and the processes employed, are protected by crimp stretch yarn patents Nos. 2803105, 2803108 and 2803109, issued to Universal Winding Co. on August 20, 1957, as well as other patents pending. (Request Item No. J-4)

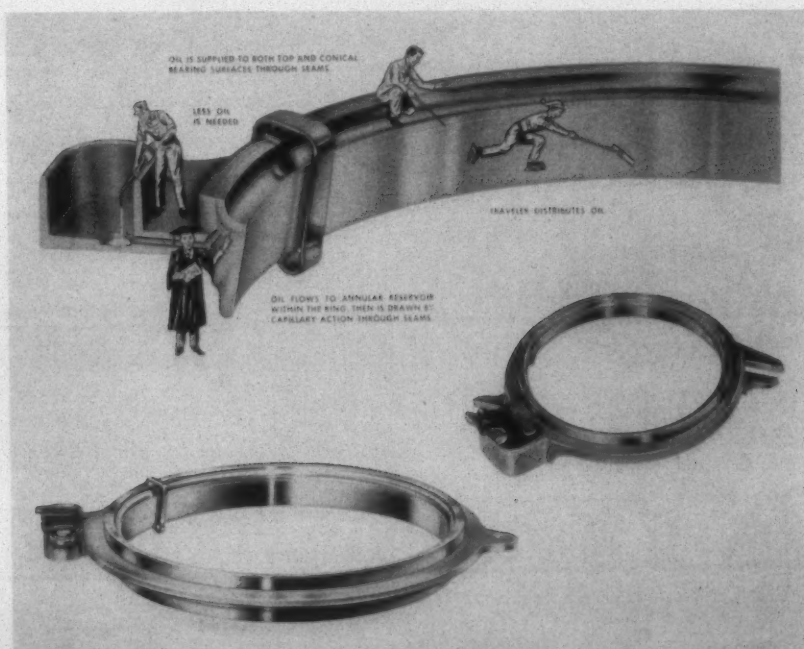
### Paper Products

Jonesville Paper Tube Corp. is offering a new idea kit. It consists of paper tubes, plugs, containers and protectors packaged in a cylindrical paper container 3 1/4" in diameter by 3 3/4". Included are plain and printed spiral paper tubes, end caps, formed paper plugs to seal openings and protect threads, die-cut paper parts, telescopic tubes, etc. A sample kit will be sent on request.

(Request Item No. J-5)

### Tire Cord Yarn

A new cellulosic yarn exclusively for tire cord has been developed by members of American Tyrex Corp. Tyrex has been adopted as the certification mark for the new yarn. The new corporation, a non-profit organization formed to promote the use of the yarn, is composed of American Enka Corp., American Viscose Corp., Beaunit



Herr Mfg. Co.'s new conical ring provides seam lubrication to the top surface and inside conical surface.



THE MOST SENSIBLE ANSWER TO GADGET-FREE TOP ROLL SUSPENSION

# ROBERTS *PosiWate* SUSPENSION SYSTEM

Elegantly simple, the Roberts PosiWate Top Roll Suspension System is completely free of hooks, unpredictable short springs and other gadgets. PosiWate recovers the best features of positive weighting and weight distribution used and proven in several million spindles insuring uniform performance from spindle to spindle.

A FEATURE OF

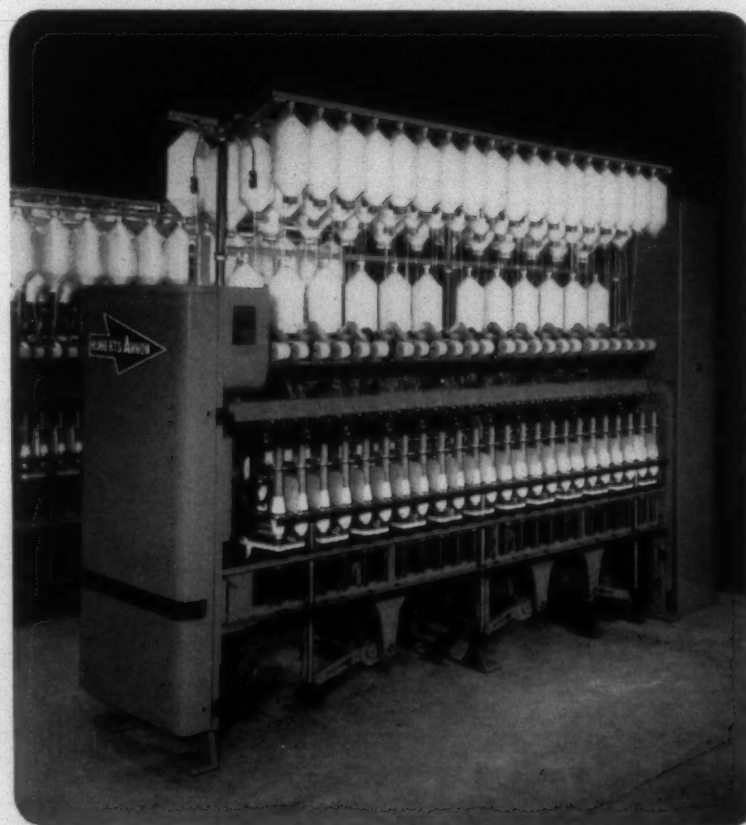
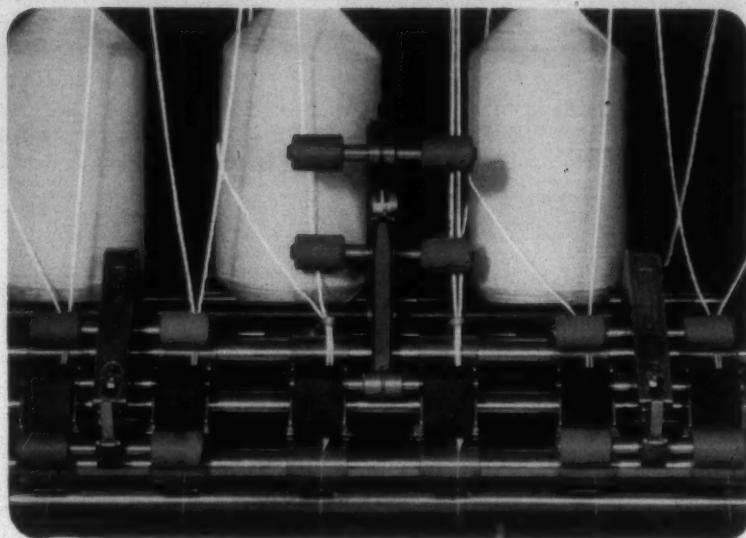


ALSO AVAILABLE AS  
CHANGE-OVER MODERNIZATION  
ON ANY MAKE OF FRAME

Very Advanced

**ARROW SPINNING** features:

- PosiWate Top Roll Suspension
- UnaRing Balloon Control
- EvenGrip Fluted Bottom Rolls
- Roberts Ball Bearing Spindles
- Double-Apron High Draft System
- UnitVac Power-Suction Cleaning
- Roberts All-Ball-Bearing Head
- UniTized Sectional Frame
- AeroCreel with Latch-Type Bobbin Holders
- Flexibility For Cotton And Synthetics

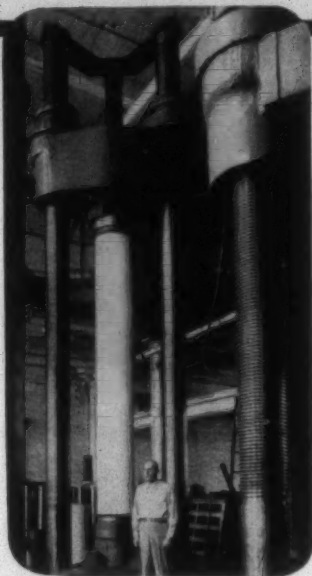


**ROBERTS COMPANY**

SANFORD, NORTH CAROLINA



# Why "HOLYOKE" Builds Better CALENDER ROLLS



One of the new battery of big Calender Roll Presses at "HOLYOKE"

During the past two years "HOLYOKE" has invested over a quarter million in additional giant presses, lathes and accessory equipment . . . As illustrated, this modern press towers 26' above the floor, while its foundation rests 17' below floor level, permitting production of "HOLYOKE" Rolls up to 230" face. The "HOLYOKE" operation and facility is the most efficient of its kind, with engineering and service to match.

For 95 years "HOLYOKE" has been a buy word in paper and textiles. Today we continue to insure outstanding performance with a managerial, engineering and production staff which is young in years, advanced in ideas, with each man highly trained in his own field.

## Correspondence Invited

ESTABLISHED 1863  
**HOLYOKE MACHINE  
COMPANY**

CALENDER and EMBOSING ROLLS  
for the PAPER and TEXTILE INDUSTRIES  
WATER FILTRATION EQUIPMENT  
HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS

## FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

Mills Inc., Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., and Industrial Rayon Corp.

The yarn is said to be the result of a major breakthrough in cellulosic research and to provide a new combination of desirable end-use characteristics. Tires made with Tyrex yarn and tested by leading tire and automotive manufacturers as well as independent automotive research organizations, have shown extraordinary high speed performance and tread wear characteristics, in addition to softer and quieter riding qualities, according to American Tyrex.

Tyrex tire yarn will be used in original equipment tires on some 1959 automobiles. As soon as production capacity is increased, the yarn will be available for replacement tire needs. "It will be the corporation's responsibility to enforce the standards for Tyrex tire yarn and to promote the use of this new yarn through an extensive advertising and public relations program," according to William Dalton, president.

(Request Item No. J-6)

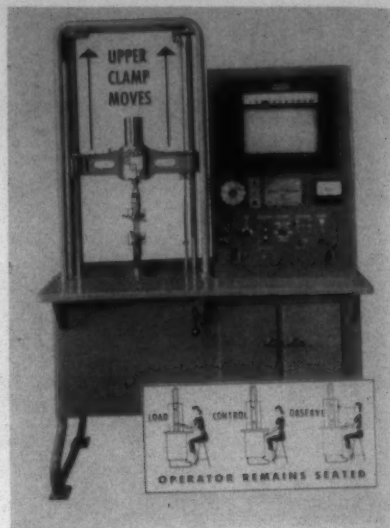
## Wash-And-Wear Resin

Wash & Wear Resin EL, a new product said to have unique properties, has been developed by Chemical Products Corp. The resin is said to be compatible with nearly all resins and finishing agents. It is said to impart a wash-and-wear finish of exceptional durability. The advantages of unusual resiliency and wrinkle recovery are claimed for the resin. According to the company, Resin EL will produce stabilization and high shrinkage control, will withstand the effects of chlorine bleach from washing and will maintain the high tensile strength of the original textile.

(Request Item No. J-7)

## Tensile Elongation Tester

Scott Testers Inc. has announced Model CRE tensile elongation tester, incorporating a design concept which is said to make possible a constant-rate-of-extension tester of highest attainable precision at moderate cost. Constant extension of specimen is accomplished on the Scott CRE tester by an upward moving crosshead which pulls the top holding clamp away from the lower fixed clamp at precisely uniform speed (any rate, as selected, from 0.05" to 20"/min.), to a length of extension up to 70" of crosshead travel. The ultra-precise automatic electric weighing system measures the resultant force and the registration of the stress-strain curve is permanently charted on a visual recorder. Ratio of chart travel to crosshead upward travel may be varied to magnify stress-strain curve as much as 400:1, permitting analysis in the most minute detail of ultimate tensile, yield point, elastic limit and other variables. Because of a new design concept, a basic CRE tester tailored for a particular production test operation can be obtained complete at a low cost never before possible, the company reports. To this basic tester can be added a variety of optional features for maximum laboratory versatility. These may



Scott Testers' new constant-rate-of-extension tester uses electric weighing.

be included initially or added at any time later in the field by the user's non-technical personnel. The CRE tester has capacities from 0.05 lb to 0-1,000 lbs. or 0-25 grams to 0-500 kgs. tensile; is a single self-contained unit, floor mounted, free standing, with levelizer feet; and requires a single power input. It has mechanical drive and is automatically self-reversing to return the crosshead to starting position. Operation is said to be of utmost simplicity with all controls within reach of operator while seated. Because the bottom clamp is fixed, loading of the specimen is conveniently in front of seated operator. The CRE tester is designed to use the more than 150 Scott clamps and fixtures for holding all types of materials, in conformance with standard as well as the the most advanced A.S.T.M., I.S.O., government and industry test methods, the company says.

(Request Item No. J-8)

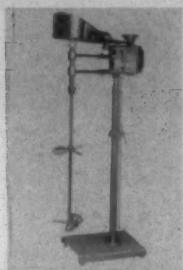
## Vat Grey

Sandothrene Grey N2GR Paste Ultra-spense is a new Sandoz vat grey said to offer unusually good level dyeing properties. The shade is termed very desirable. Rate of exhaustion of the dye is considerably slower than that of previous vat greys, making it especially suitable for the dyeing of packages and beams. Sandothrene Grey N2GR Paste Ultra-spense is said to give shades with good fastness to mercerizing and boiling. Its shade is relatively unimpaired and its lightfastness slightly improved when aftertreated with melamine or U. F. resins, the company reports, making this color very suitable for wash-and-wear applications. It is recommended for printing by the flash ageing method.

(Request Item No. J-9)

## Three-Speed Portable Mixer

A 3-speed portable mixer for stirring, blending, mixing and agitating is now being marketed to the processing industries by Herriss Division, Consolidated Siphon Supply Co. The unit comes equipped with rollers for easy portable operation, and both



Consolidated Siphon Supply Co. has introduced this new 3-speed portable mixer.

the propeller and stand shafts are adjustable for unlimited settings for above-and-below floor level tanks. All parts which come in contact with ingredients are of stainless steel. The mixer is fitted with standard belt drive for propeller speeds of 175, 325 and 575 r.p.m. The  $\frac{1}{4}$  h.p. motor is equipped with 6" blades on the mixing shaft, the  $\frac{1}{2}$  h.p. with 8" blades, and the  $\frac{3}{4}$  h.p. with 10" blades. Various other combinations of blades to 18" with larger h.p. motors are available. (Request Item No. J-10)

### Adjustable Speed Drive

The Louis Allis Co. has announced a new mechanical adjustable speed drive, called the Allispede drive, that offers infinitely adjustable speed over ranges up to 8:1. The drive operates from an a.c. power source and is available in ratings from 1 to 20 h.p. with output speeds of 1 to 10,000 r.p.m.

In the new drive a constant speed, squirrel cage induction motor provides adjustable speed through the mechanical intersection of adjustable diameter discs and a ribbed belt. Motor and drive housing are of cast iron construction to assure rigidity of alignment and provide maximum corrosion resistance.

The unit's internal design is said to distribute belt tension equally between 4 ball bearings for maximum bearing life, and to permit rapid belt replacement without removal of shafts or discs. Modifications available include remote control, tachometer indicators, special flanges, etc., and a synchronous induction drive motor can be substituted for the squirrel cage motor where more accurate speed regulation is required. Bulletin No. 3300 describing the unit is available.

(Request Item No. J-11)

### Scouring Agent

Laurel S. D. 50, an amine neutralized alkyl aryl sulfonate of high activity, is suggested by the Laurel Soap Mfg. Co. for a wide variety of uses in the textile industry. For scouring, wetting, dye leveling or assisting and emulsifying, Laurel S. D. 50 is said to exhibit an unusual combination of valuable properties. A good detergent, it reportedly offers ready rinseability, low alkalinity, stable foaming properties, no inorganic salt content, and excellent stability in acid and mild alkaline solutions.

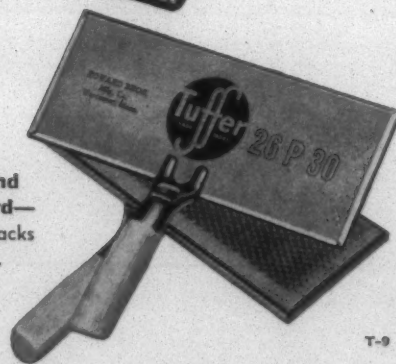
For direct dyeing of cottons and rayons, Laurel S. D. 50 is said to have excellent leveling action and, in addition, to pene-

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## FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

trate the yarn to remove any knitting or weaving oils and lubricants to assure best dyeing. For acid dyeing of wool, it reportedly gives fine results in the leveling and penetrating of acid dyes. Its stability in up to 2% sulphuric acid solutions, and its freedom from salts, make it a popular assistant for the wool dyer.

For acetate dyeing it is said to promote good dye dispersion, retard the dyeing rate and give clear, bright shades. In scouring of woolen piece goods and light scouring of cotton and synthetic yarns and fabrics, outstanding results are claimed. Laurel S. D. 50 is said to permit the simultaneous desizing, scouring and dyeing of rayon fabrics. For soaping off after dyeing, it is said to be highly satisfactory and, being free rinsing, will not interfere with subsequent finishing treatments.

Laurel S. D. 50 is also used as a wetting agent in starch desizing baths. Its neutral-to-slightly acid pH (6.5-7.0) reportedly gives it an essentially non-inhibitory effect on the enzyme action. Finally, as a penetrant, it is said to be useful with coning, winding and after-treating emulsions where the presence of electrolytes might adversely effect the emulsion stability, or for latex compounds, and other uses where a stable, salt-free surface active agent is required. A free sample and instructions are available. (Request Item No. J-12)

## Silicone Warp Spray

K-15 Silicone Warp Spray, designed to stop fraying and broken filaments during weaving operations especially at the selvage, has recently been introduced in the textile market by the Schmidt Mfg. Co.

This new product is said to effectively bind the yarn filaments, add lubrication, dry quickly and wash out with warm water. K-15 Warp Spray is also being used during the tying-in operation to strengthen fine yarns and add lubrication to the knots.

Said to be non-staining, warp spray has been used very effectively on Orlon and cotton blends as well as Dacron, acetate and rayon filament yarns, according to Schmidt.

This spray, compounded by the Industrial Products Division of John H. Breck Inc., manufacturing chemist, and distributed by the Schmidt Mfg. Co., is available as K-15 in 5½ oz. aerosol pressure cans or as K-16 in gallon containers which can be applied with an ordinary paint sprayer or by other conventional methods.

(Request Item No. J-13)

## Wool Shrinkage Aid

Geigy Dyestuffs, division of Geigy Chemical Corp., recently introduced Chloregeal D for aiding the problem of wool shrinkage. Geigy says that the Chloregeal process is basically a new acid chlorination treatment which reduces the tendency of wool to felt, thereby imparting dimensional stability. The advantages of acid chlorination have been known for many years, according to the company, but the rapid reaction under these conditions has previously resulted in

non-even shrinkproofing and subsequent dyeing difficulties. Chloregeal D is said to control the reaction, thereby making it possible to chlorinate using conventional dye-house equipment and to perform the operation on wool in almost any form including yarn, slubbing and knitted or woven piece goods before or after dyeing.

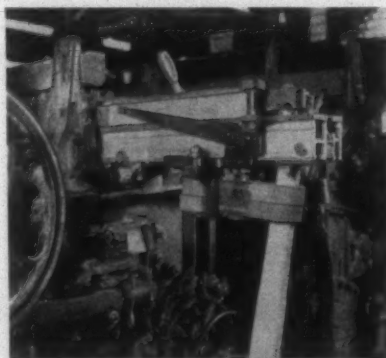
According to the manufacturer, the Chloregeal method shows substantial advantages over other chlorination processes, including less damage to the wool fiber, higher strength and better hand, no tendency of the treated wool to darken with age, and a considerably shorter over-all processing time in many instances.

Whites and pastel shades on wool treated by the Chloregeal process remain clear and bright in storage, Geigy reports.

The company points out that it is not seeking royalties for processing information. To assure obtaining the most effective results by the Chloregeal D method of wool chlorination the services of qualified technicians are offered to supervise trial runs. Specially trained technicians are at the disposal of interested firms from Geigy's headquarters and from any of its branches.

(Request Item No. J-14)

## Check Straps



This installation of the Rhoads Twin-Check Strap is at the Greenwood Plant of Greenwood Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

J. E. Rhoads & Sons has introduced a New Twin-Check Strap which it says replaces conventional endless check straps. Advantages of Rhoads Twin-Checks, according to the firm, are increased service life and evenly distributed wear. Wear is distributed evenly over both straps as they follow through the arc of the picker stick. Twin-Checks are said to require little or no adjustment because they are pre-stretched and made of perfectly matched endless lengths of Rhoads Tannate leather.

(Request Item No. J-15)

## Nitrite Remover

A new chemical formulation, said to eliminate bronzing and streaking of textiles due to faulty nitrite removal following diazotizing, has been developed by Emkay Chemical Co. The product, Rexolube AC, is based on sulfamic acid and is said to react with any excess nitrite remaining in the jig during rinsing. In doing so, it is reported to eliminate two or more ends per rinse. Only two to four pounds of the product

are required per 100 gallons of rinse water.

After diazotizing, one end is rinsed with cold water overflowing. The goods are treated by running one end through the bath containing the new sulfamic formulation in the proportions stated above. This will cause a complete reaction with all nitrite present, according to the company.

Rinse time savings of up to 2/3 are reported to be made possible by this new process.

The product is available in 300-lb., non-returnable fiber drums. Sulfamic acid, mainstay of the formulation, is produced in dry, crystalline form. As such, it is practically harmless to dry skin and minimizes safety and storage problems. No special clothing or equipment is needed for handling.

(Request Item No. J-16)

## Controlled Volume Pumps

A new Milroyal line of controlled volume pumps for the chemical processing industries are now in production by Milton Roy Co. This new line is said to approach the ultimate in design objectives for liquid chemical feeders evolved from more than 20 years of experience.

One design objective said to be realized in the new Milroyal controlled volume pumps is the use of a minimum of working parts and bearing surfaces to translate high speed rotary motion to low speed reciprocating motion. Totally enclosed, this speed reducer is an integral part of the pumps and runs in an oil bath. This combined Polar-Crank drive unit and speed reducer is said to permit manual or automatic adjustment of capacity from 0 to 100%. The capacity adjustment closely approximates a liner relationship and can be made while the pump is running.

The plunger of a Milroyal controlled

Statement Required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as Amended by the Acts of March 2, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233), Showing the Ownership, Management and Circulation of Textile Bulletin, published Monthly at Charlotte, N. C., October, 1958.

State of North Carolina

County of Mecklenburg

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Junius M. Smith, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the General Manager of Textile Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 2, 1933, and July 2, 1946, embodied in Section 233, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor and general manager are:

Publisher, Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C.; editor, Jack Kissiah, Charlotte, N. C.; managing editor, Jack Kissiah, Charlotte, N. C.; general manager, Junius M. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.

That the owner is: Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C.; John W. Clark, Trustee, Concord, N. C.

That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

(Signed) JUNIUS M. SMITH,  
General Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of September, 1958.

HENRIETTA Q. MONROE,  
Notary Public.

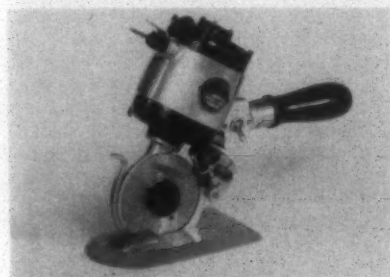


volume always returns to the same forward position on each stroke regardless of stroke length to insure maximum displacement efficiency. Initial units of this new line are offered with the company's exclusive Step-Valve liquid ends providing repeatable accuracies within plus or minus one per cent.

Using standard speed motors, several of these controlled volume pumps can be coupled to a single motor yet each pump will have its individual capacity adjustment, the company reported. The primary application for the Milroyal controlled volume pumps will be in the processing fields where chemicals must be metered accurately.

With liquid ends constructed of alloy steels for corrosion resistance, these pumps have maximum capacities to 19 gallons per hour and will meter against pressures to 1900 p.s.i. (Request Item No. J-17)

### Midget Round-Knife Machine



This Model AD round-knife machine is more compact than its predecessors.

Eastman Machine Co. has introduced an improved model of its smallest size round-knife machine.

This lightweight machine is designed for cutting single plies, sample lots, and lays up to 1/2" high. The machine reportedly takes the place of heavy shears, and is said to do a neater and more accurate cutting job much faster than by shears.

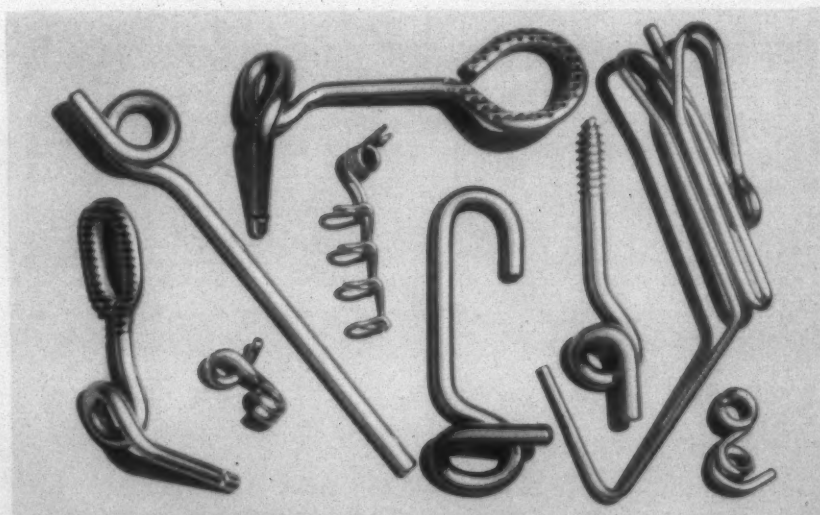
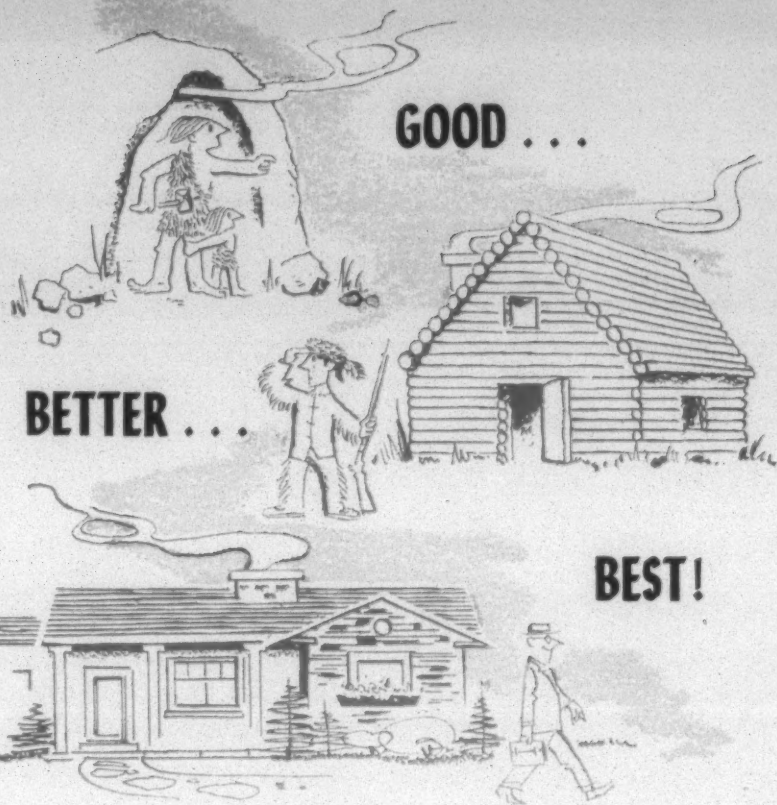
This new Eastman machine, Model AD, has been made more compact, and fitted with an improved lubricating system for the knife gears. (Request Item No. J-18)

### Cibalan Red-Brown

As the Ciba Co.'s newest member of the widely known Cibalan series, Cibalan Red Brown RL adds a reddish brown shade to this coloring group. Said to be unique in shade and fastness properties, Cibalan Red Brown RL is especially interesting as a red component in fashion tones or as a base color for copper and rust shades currently of great interest for carpets and furnishing fabrics.

Cibalan Red Brown RL is a homogeneous product, reportedly giving exceptional evenness of shade in exhaust dyeings. Applicable from a neutral bath, or from an acid bath with the addition of Cibalan Salt S, the dye is said to build uniformly and readily to heavier shades. One feature claimed for the dye is outstanding light fastness—rated at better than 100 Fade-Ometer hours on wool and over 150 hours on nylon. Fastness to washing, to perspiration and to crocking is also said to be very good. Flexi-

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ble in application, Red Brown RL is suitable for Vigoureux printing, and in exhaust dyeings work well in combination with other Cibalan colors, Ciba reports.

(Request Item No. J-19)

#### Custom Scientific Instruments

Custom Scientific Instruments has added to its line a device for checking the runout or eccentricity of both top and bottom spinning rolls and roving rolls in textile mills. Roll runout causes a loss of skein strength and increases non-uniformity in the yarn. The W. P. roll runout indicator was developed by West Point Mfg. Co. The magnetic base holds the unit in position so that the dial indicator button will rest at approximately the center of the roll and normal to the surface of the roll. As the frame is running the fluctuations of the dial indicator will read the runout which is twice the eccentricity.

(Request Item No. J-20)

#### Automatic Oiler

Operating as a precision lubricant-dispensing instrument, a new unit, the Plews Meter-Matic oiler, now is said to assure longer wear and less frequent breakdown of equipment requiring lubrication at controlled intervals, with consequent step-up in production time.

Announced by Plews Oiler Inc., the new

Meter-Matic oiler is attached to the machine. Driven by a synchronous motor, the Meter-Matic is reputed to adjust to meter lubricating oils automatically, from a drop every 30 seconds up to a drop every 10 minutes. The piston, actuated by a cam, forces the oil drop to a visible point where the drops may be checked. The flow of oil can be increased or decreased by adjusting the cam.

The on-and-off operation is controlled by the main power switch on the machine. This is said to assure proper lubrication of equipment and to eliminate the possibility of error on the part of the equipment's operators.

The oiler is said to incorporate several other advantages including positive displacement, consistent control, and maintenance of accurate setting. The unit operates on either 120 or 240 volts.

(Request Item No. J-21)

#### Bolt Adhesive

Loctite, a special adhesive material which locks threaded fasteners, has been added to the textile supply products available from Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. The company reports that when one drop of Loctite is applied to metal nuts, bolts and screws, it hardens into a tough plastic seal which provides a locking action extending over the entire surface of the engaging threads.

Standard threaded fasteners treated with Loctite are said to lock so securely that vibration cannot shake them loose, yet they can be removed with ordinary tools. This

locking action is said to prevail even if the fastener is loosened or tightened, and is destroyed only by removing the bolt from the nut. In this event, a reapplication of Loctite restores the locking action.

Loctite may be used on all metals except zinc or cadmium. A special activator is available for these surfaces. Loctite is said to make every nut a lock nut and every screw a lock screw. It is intended for use in shuttle bolt application but may be advantageously used in other applications as well. It is available in lots of 6 10 cc. bottles at \$10 per box of 6, said to be enough for many hundreds of applications.

(Request Item No. J-22)

#### Geigy Red

A new dyestuff which is said to produce brighter shades of red with excellent fastness to wool, nylon and silk fashion fabrics has been brought out by Geigy Dyestuffs, division of Geigy Chemical Corp. Known as Irganol (R) Red RLS, it will complement the other colors in Geigy's Irganol line. For example, when combined with Irganol Orange GRIS, fast scarlet shades can be obtained, according to company spokesmen. Irganol Red RLS also has all of the excellent fastness properties, particularly to light, and the characteristically good solubility of the Irganol range.

A data bulletin detailing the various properties of Irganol Red RLS, with sample swatches and dyeing procedures is available.

(Request Item No. J-23)

#### Heat-Setting Material

Sapamine WP is a new kind of heat-setting material that is said to produce durable softening effects which are fast to repeated laundering even at the boil. The manufacturer, Ciba Co., reports that it is effective on all natural and synthetic textile fibers except wool. Plant trials in fabric finishing are reported to have shown that Sapamine WP provides a lasting softness in wash-and-wear and drip-dry finishes on cottons, rayons, nylons, etc.

Applicable by either exhaust or padding methods, Sapamine WP is applied with an acid-forming catalyst. The fabric is then dried and given a heat treatment in order to obtain maximum fastness of the softening effect. The similarity in application properties makes Sapamine WP especially suitable for use in combinations with thermosetting urea formaldehyde and melamine formaldehyde resins to obtain durable softness. Use of Sapamine WP with Ciba's resin finish, Lyofix PR, is said to provide wash-and-wear finishes with an excellent hand.

Sapamine WP dissolves readily in water, and requires no complicated procedure in application or curing. Curing at elevated temperatures, however, is reported to be essential for obtaining durable softness of the fabric. Compatibility with resin finishes permits simultaneous application, providing economy with the finest results.

(Request Item No. J-24)

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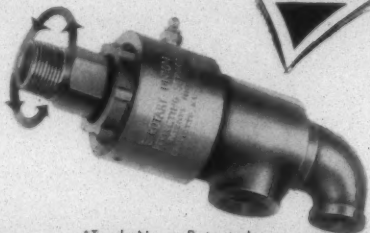
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# For the Mill Bookshelf

## Cotton Detergency

A technical analysis of the factors involved in cotton detergency is presented in a new 16-page booklet available from the Oronite Chemical Co. The booklet, "Mechanism of Cotton Detergency," evaluates each detergency factor and includes a detailed discussion of soils, the soil-fabric complex and the role of surfactants and builders in the cleaning process. Illustrated with several diagrams and sketches, the booklet was prepared by Dr. R. D. Stayner, detergent specialist for Oronite.

(Request Item No. J-25)

## Colorimeter For Raw Cotton

A newsletter describing the Gardner Colorgard, a new automatic colorimeter for production and control of the color of raw cotton, has been issued by Gardner Laboratory Inc. The new instrument is said to be also adaptable to production control of textiles. The bulletin includes a description of the instrument, a list of new features, specifications and price.

(Request Item No. J-26)

## Coning Oil For Synthetics

An antistatic coning oil effective on all synthetic yarns is described in a new technical bulletin put out by Nopco Chemical Co. Called Nopcone LV, the product is said to be a light-colored lubricant with non-yellowing and low frictional (fiber-to-fiber and fiber-to-metal) properties.

As a lubricant that reduces abrasion, Nopcone LV is recommended for use on polyvinyl chloride-coated Fiberglas. As an easily scoured coning oil, it is also said to be approved for use on Joseph Bancroft's Textralized yarns.

(Request Item No. J-27)

## Airchanger

A 4-page, 2-color folder describing its Automatic Airchanger controlled ventilation and air circulation system has been released by Parks-Cramer. The system is said to improve atomizer humidification and uniformity of room conditions and to increase evaporative cooling and make rooms more comfortable. The folder outlines the elements of the Airchanger and the principle of operation.

(Request Item No. J-28)

## Package Dyeing

The American Cyanamid Co. has announced the publication and availability of Dyes Technical Bulletin No. 849, titled "Package Dyeing Application of Vat Dyes." The 64-page bulletin, written by O. W. Clark of the company's technical staff, contains such information as the types of package ma-

chines and dyeing details on cotton, viscose rayon, cotton-viscose yarns, wool and wool blends and nylon. A list of 36 causes of faulty dyeing is included in the heavily illustrated booklet. Also included are 4 pages of color reproductions of actual dyed yarn illustrating the effect of temperature and retardants on exhaust behavior and color transfer. (Request Item No. J-29)

## G.E. Textile Motors

Bulletin GEA-6818, a new 8-page bulletin from General Electric, gives a complete description of Tri-Clad '55' motors in ratings from 1 through 5 h.p. available from the company's small integral motor department for use on looms, roving and spinning frames, warping, twisting and carding machines and other textile machinery requiring reliable electric drives. The illustrated publication contains detailed rating and dimension data in table form.

(Request Item No. J-30)

## Slide Selector

Jerguson Gage & Valve Co. has announced a new Slide Selector for easy selection of the correct size and type of liquid level gages and valves for any job. The pocket size selector is said to condense a wealth of specifications, sizes and other data in easy-to-use form.

The Selector Chart gives size numbers, visible glass and center-to-center connections for the complete line of Jerguson Gages in all types and pressure groups. Other data includes individual pressure-temperature graphs on each type of gage, illustrations of various gage-valve combinations, and cross-section illustrations and data on various types of valves. A copy of the selector is available to engineers, designers and specifiers.

(Request Item No. J-31)

## A-C Polyethylene

The Semet-Solvay Petrochemical Division of Allied Chemical Co. has released a 16-page, 2-color booklet describing its emulsifiable A-C Polyethylene for textiles. The booklet describes the preparation, procedure and uses of the emulsion. Five pages of tables showing the properties imparted to various fabrics by the substance are included.

(Request Item No. J-32)

## Temco Winders

Sealol Winders Inc., division of Sealol Corp., has released a new 6-page bulletin which describes the new features incorporated in its recently redesigned Temco constant tension winder drive. Completely enclosed in a cast iron tank to make a compact, leakproof unit, Temco winder drives

are designed for use with either an existing windup stand, or in conjunction with the complete Temco winder unit.

Unlike other types of winders, a single Temco unit is said to wind many types, widths and thicknesses of materials at various constant tensions, linear speeds and roll buildups. A process machine is no longer confined to one size or type of material nor is the Temco unit confined to one process machine.

(Request Item No. J-33)

## Chemical Process Bulletin

Chemical processing is the subject of a 6-page color bulletin published by Graver Water Conditioning Co. The bulletin details the equipment and services available from Graver in the field of chemical processing.

Among the processes which Graver is offering and which are described in the bulletin are ion exchange, sedimentation, filtration and flotation. Equipment for each of these is illustrated and described.

A highlight of the bulletin is a section on what the latest methods of chemical processing can mean to industry. Subjects discussed include product upgrading, by-product recovery, recovery of valuable materials and processing methods. The company offers a line of specialized units and has full laboratory facilities to do research into new equipment and techniques.

(Request Item No. J-34)

## Electric Lift Truck

A new circular describing the first narrow-aisle rider-type electric tiering truck with a 24-volt electrical system is now available from Lewis-Shepard Products Inc. Designated as Circular 35K, the 7-page, 2-color presentation contains complete operating and maintenance details on the recently-introduced Lewis-Shepard 24-volt Model MN truck. Available in capacities of either 2,000 or 3,000 lbs., the 24-volt Model MN maneuvers and high stacks goods in aisles as little as 6 ft. wide when carrying a 40" long load.

(Request Item No. J-35)

## "Cotton Counts Its Customers"

The National Cotton Council has published "Cotton Counts Its Customers," a review of the quantity of cotton consumed in final uses in the U. S. in the years 1939 and 1947-1956. The publication also includes typical cotton conversion factors for end use products which can be used in determining end use market size in terms of the finished fabric, greige fabric, and equivalent raw cotton. Copies may be obtained by writing the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.



# Serving The Textile Industry

## Saco-Lowell Shops Reports Heavy Loss

Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass., suffered its heaviest operating losses in many years in the first three quarters of 1958, according to Thomas J. Ault, president. Ault predicted long-range stability and profits for the stockholders through a stepped-up diversification and growth program.

Third quarter losses totalled \$1,223,674, reduced to \$592,674 by Federal income tax carryback. This compared with a loss of \$174,852 for the same period last year. Net loss for the first three quarters of 1958, after Federal income tax carryback provisions, was \$1,306,423 against \$112,786 in 1957. Ault saw no improvement in earnings for the balance of the year.

## Dixon Corp. Receives Patent On Saddle Guide

The Dixon Corp., Bristol, R. I., was recently awarded Patent No. 2,834,996 covering its Saddle Guide self-aligning top roll device, said to be in use on over two million spindles. This anti-friction top roll that eliminates cap bars and automatically aligns true with the bottom steel roll was introduced to the trade in 1954.

Saco-Lowell adopted the Dixon Saddle Guide the same year for its Duo-Roth Stayclean spinning changeover, and it is estimated that another several million spindles are installed with the Stayclean Dixon Saddle Guide. Through special arrangement, Saco-Lowell is authorized to continue manufacturing and selling parts covered by the Dixon patent. No other companies have been approved to manufacture or market products according to the patent, although two other machinery manufacturers are currently discussing licensing arrangements.

## Standards For Wash-And-Wear Developed By Monsanto Co.

Three-dimensional standards for rating the wash-and-wear characteristics of resin finished fabrics have been developed by Monsanto Chemical Co.'s plastics division, Springfield, Mass.

Researchers in the division's textile laboratory have assembled five test patterns in a kit now being offered to textile finishers, garment manufacturers and testing laboratories. Incrementally covering the established range of wash-and-wear performance, the patterns are said to constitute a handy scale for evaluating test specimens by fixed procedures.

Fabric samples are washed and dried according to controlled conditions specified by the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists (Proposed Tentative Test Method 88-1958). Their wrinkle pat-

terns then are compared visually with those of the three-dimensional standards. Each specimen is assigned the rating of the standard it matches.

## Dunson & New Organized To Sell Textile Machinery

A new selling agency, Dunson & New Inc., has been incorporated in North Carolina for sales of textile machinery and supplies throughout the Southeast. The new



Floyd A. New



William B. Dunson

organization has offices at Greensboro, N. C., and Greenville, S. C. William B. Dunson of Greenville and Floyd A. New of Greensboro are the principals of the new firm. The Dixon Corp., Bristol, R. I., has awarded a sales contract to Dunson & New to sell Dixon extended draft changeovers for spinning frames in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

Floyd A. New is president and treasurer of the new company. New was formerly vice-president of another manufacturers' representative agency, which he served for over ten years. Dunson, who is secretary of the company, was also formerly associated with another manufacturers' representative agency. He will be in charge of the Greenville, S. C., office. The company reports that it already has salesmen calling on textile mills in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

## Sharp Drop In Net Profit Shown By Universal Winding

The annual report of Universal Winding Co. shows net income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1958, of \$159,289 before taxes and \$68,594 after taxes, compared with a net income of \$610,321 before taxes and \$464,321 after taxes in the previous fiscal year. Officials of the company said that in view of the depressed state of the textile industry the company is fortunate in ending the year in the black.

The most favorable factor in the company's situation is the continued success of the Unifil Loom Winder. To date the company has booked orders from 30 customers for installation in 49 separate mills. Although some of these orders have not yet been installed, 50% of these customers have already placed repeat orders for additional quantities of Unifils, according to the com-

pany. Unifils are today operating in 33 mills.

The firm has licensed Mine Safety Appliances Co. on a royalty basis for the manufacture of certain types of equipment developed in its Patterson, Moos Division, and in Mine Safety plans to have equipment embodying these developments on the market within a year.

During the year the company increased long-term debt by approximately \$1,000,000. Other significant changes in the balance sheet are a reduction in inventory of \$1,343,201; the almost complete elimination of customer advances, which a year ago amounted to \$573,296; and a reduction in other liabilities of \$778,158. Cash and tax anticipation notes of \$1,566,587 compares with cash of \$657,298 a year earlier. These changes, the report states, taken as a whole, have greatly strengthened the company's financial position, and should enable it to finance comfortably the anticipated increase in production of Unifil Loom Winders.

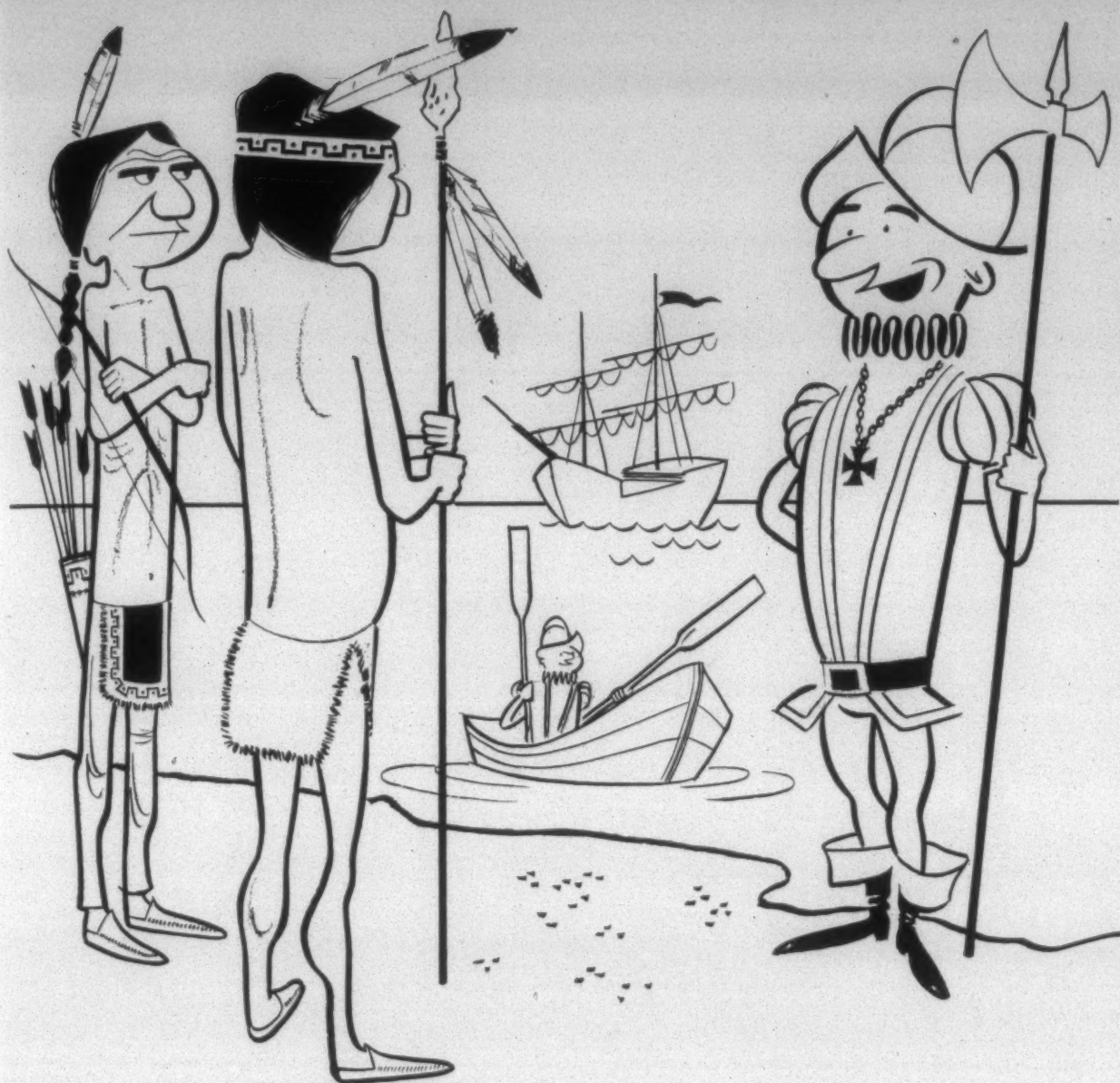
## Draper To Produce Saco-Lowell Castings

The Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass., has been awarded contracts to produce a major portion of the grey iron castings of Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. Thomas J. Ault, Saco-Lowell's president, said that the awarding of this contract was occasioned by the discontinuing of Saco-Lowell's textile operations in Maine, plus the increased use of new materials in the company's products.

Thomas H. West, president of Draper, said that facilities of its East Spartanburg (S. C.) foundry would be expanded to handle the increase in volume. The expansion of Draper foundry facilities will make it possible to give prompt and efficient service to both Draper and Saco-Lowell customers. While the major portion of this new foundry work will be handled in East Spartanburg, some increase in volume is anticipated at Hopedale, Mass., according to West.

## Earnings Off At Crompton & Knowles

Earnings of 38 cents a share for the first six months of 1958 have been reported by Crompton & Knowles Corp., Worcester, Mass., compared with 44 cents a share in the same period in 1957. Earnings for the company and its subsidiaries in the period totalled \$170,818 against \$199,583 in the same period last year. Employment at the Worcester plant was reported to be 1,350, a post-war low, according to Frederic W. Howe Jr., president. Howe said the operations of the subsidiaries were improving with employment at 350. Textile machinery



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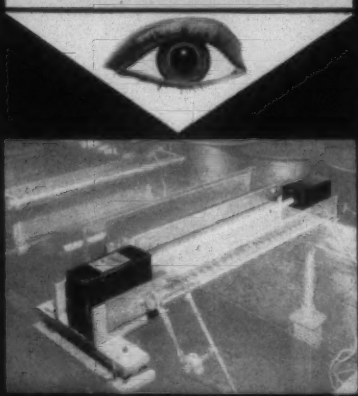
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## SERVING THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY—

business was described as well below what it might be expected to be. The operations of Althouse Chemical, Reading, Pa., and Beetle Plastics, Fall River and Crompton & Knowles Packaging of Holyoke, Mass., and Plant City, Fla., all subsidiaries, were reported to be improving.

## James Hunter Inc. To Have New Plant

A new plant is being built for James Hunter Inc., Greenville, S. C., subsidiary of James Hunter Machine Co., Adams, Mass. A 20-acre plot eight miles from Greenville on Route 276, Laurens Road, is being graded for the new 35,000-square-foot building. Completion of the building is due in six months. In addition to turning out the complete line of fiber blending equipment, the subsidiary will produce accessory parts including bobbin holders, loom parallel motions and electronic moisture measuring instruments.

## Corn Products, Best Foods Merger Receives Approval

Formation of a new company through the merger of Corn Products Refining Co. and The Best Foods Inc. has been approved by the stockholders of both corporations. The newly-created Corn Products Co. has total annual sales of over \$600 million.

Details of the new company organization were announced jointly by William T. Brady, president and chief executive officer of the new enterprise, Corn Products Co., and Leonard G. Blumenshine, president of the Best Foods Division of Corn Products Co.

In addition to his responsibilities as president of the Best Foods Division, Blumenshine was elected to the board of directors of the new company and joins its executive committee. Aaron S. Yohalem, formerly executive vice-president of The Best Foods, will continue in the same capacity with the Best Foods Division of Corn Products Co., and will serve also as a vice-president of the new company.

The merger adds the entire line of Best Foods bulk materials to the 450 industrial bulk products already manufactured by Corn Products Refining Co. Corn starches, syrups, dextrose and dextrines made by the firm are used in over 60 industries including textiles.

## Vat Dye Institute Promoting Color Use

Greatly expanded sales of vat dyestuffs for the textile industry, reaching a total of 50 million pounds by 1963, is the projected 5-year goal of the Vat Dye Institute. To achieve this goal, the institute, a non-profit organization of leading vat color producers in the U. S., is placing primary emphasis on promoting the use of more color on cotton and rayon fabrics where color is not used to any great extent at present, and where color will give added sales value to the material. Other major areas of development include upgrading color quality in

mass marketed cotton and rayon for apparel and decorative fabrics, and the increasing of the use of vat colors in the wash-and-wear field, where colorfastness is vitally important in maintaining consumer confidence.

## Saco-Lowell Sets Up New Operating Structure

Emphasizing the long-range advantages of planned diversification, Thomas J. Ault, president of Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass., has announced a new operating structure for the company. Keystone of the structure is eventual decentralization of the five segments of the business into five new divisions. These are: Textile Machinery Division, centered at the Easley, S. C., plant—vice-president and assistant general manager, E. J. McVey; Replacement Parts Division, Greenville, S. C.—assistant general manager, A. L. Landau; Gear and Machine Division, consisting of the Sanford and Jonesboro, N. C., plants—vice-president and assistant general manager, H. K. Smyth; Automotive and Agricultural Parts Division, consisting of the Edwards Plant in Saco, Me.—vice-president and assistant general manager, J. A. Kiely; International Division, with headquarters in Boston—assistant general manager, W. F. Lowell Jr.

Ault emphasized that this revision of the company's structure is evidence of Saco-Lowell's intention to maintain diversification as a permanent rather than temporary phase of company policy.

## Kerr Bleaching Adding Warehouse

Kerr Bleaching & Finishing Works, Concord, N. C., has announced plans for construction of a warehouse on a site adjacent to its present location. On the northwest side of the main line of Southern Railway, the building will consist of approximately 50,000 square feet. The primary function of this building will be to consolidate finished goods warehousing presently being carried on at several locations.

## Clark Equipment To Deal In Used Fork Lift Trucks

What is said to be the first facility for dealing in used fork lift trucks on a national scale has been established by Clark Equipment Co.'s New York sales and service branch. Called the Used Equipment Center, the facility will buy, sell or trade used fork trucks of any type or make. According to John Mitchell, general manager of the New York branch, the center will be operated along the lines of a used automobile lot, except that it will trade on a national basis.

Currently about \$250,000 worth of used equipment is available at the center, which is located at 357 Wilson Ave., Newark, N. J. The market for used trucks has been expanding for the past five years, according to Mitchell. During this period more good used trucks have become available while at the same time customers have found more applications for used equipment, particularly as stand-by equipment.



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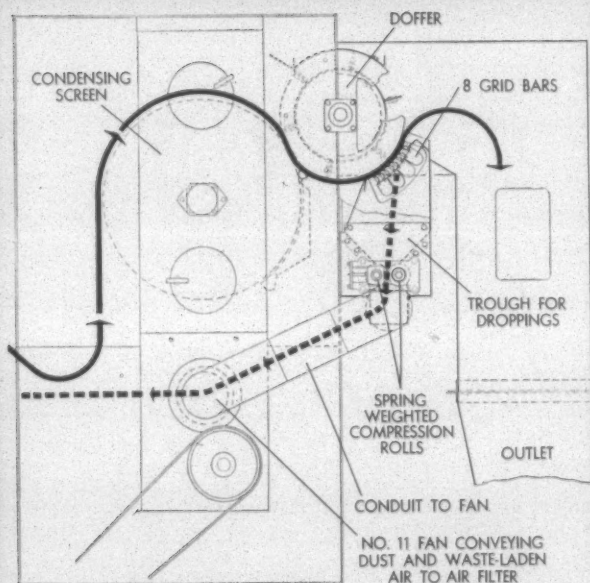
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## An Estimated 40,000 Visitors Attend The 20th Southern Textile Exposition

VISITORS and exhibitors alike seemed well pleased with the 20th Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville, S. C., October 6-10. Both seemed to have come away with the feeling that they got more from this year's Greenville Show than they bargained for. Visiting mill men saw even more than previews promised, and most exhibitors were visibly encouraged by prevailing optimistic airs from most quarters. While no facilities are available at the show for determining a really meaningful attendance figure, officials at Textile Hall Corp. did come up with a count of 40,000 visitors. That's quite a crowd. And while it would be impossible at this time to report on all the new-worthy products exhibited at the show, we are herewith attempting to record some of the highlights. If you missed the show, we invite you to take a run through this review and then contact the exhibitors direct for any additional information you'd like to have. For those who attended the show, the review is intended to catch you up on what you may have missed.

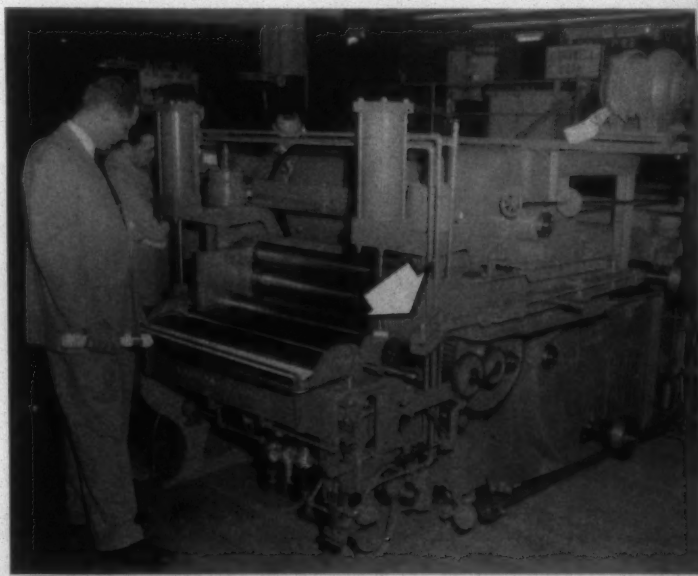
### Preparatory Processes

The emphasis in exhibits showing preparatory processes was heavily on increased speeds and package sizes, and improved control of quality. Aldrich Machine Works, Greenwood, S. C., showed off its new lap pin puller which has been incorporated on the company's synthetic fiber pickers. Aldrich's pneumatic lap compression system provides extra heavy laps but even with tapered lap pin the density of the lap makes advantageous the use of a mechanical pin puller. The pin puller works on a simple air operating principle and pulls the pin about seven inches. From this point the taper of the pin makes its removal from the lap easy. The company also displayed its improved picker, opening equipment and its Super Jet cleaners.

The Long pneumatic picker and sliver lap control system was featured by Livingston & Haven Inc., Charleston, S. C. For picker installation the system has a pin pusher attachment for starting lap pins out of extra dense laps. A 93-pound lap was on display at the booth. The picker attachment has an air-operated clutch which eliminates the necessity of lowering the drop lever and drop gear when doffing. This device reduces wear from meshing and makes for smoother operation. Application of the pneumatic control to sliver and ribbon lappers allows the production of

laps up to 38 pounds. The constant air pressure on the lap core insures an even let-off of laps as well as unvarying tension on the fiber. Bigger laps of better quality are claimed for the system. The system is also applied to slashers and warpers.

Southern States Equipment Corp., Hampton, Ga., displayed its newest coiler conversion for high-speed wool combs. Fastened without drilling or alterations to the bottom of the 24x36-inch can is a three-castered dolly. The dolly casters roll onto the can table and into position in guide grooves with one-quarter turn rotation of the can. Full cans may be locked together and transported train fashion. This is accomplished by a latch device on the top rim of the can. Engineering and design features of the coiler include sealed and lubricated ball bearings throughout, steel bevel gears, shaped pinions, cut tooth steel sprockets, chain drive in can table, roll-loading device and adjustable calender roll compression. Other Southern States' coilers are available for can diameters of 14 through 20



Aldrich Machine Works showed off its calender roll compression system and pneumatic lap control. A feature of the lap control is an air operated lap pin puller (arrow) which pulls tapered lap pins about seven inches. With this much of a start the pin is easily removed from the most dense laps.



The Long pneumatic lap control system was shown by Livingston & Haven. The system uses a lap pin pusher (left arrow) for extra dense laps and an air operated clutch (right arrow) which eliminates dropping the drop lever and drop gear out of mesh when doffing. The pneumatic system is also adaptable to sliver and ribbon lappers.

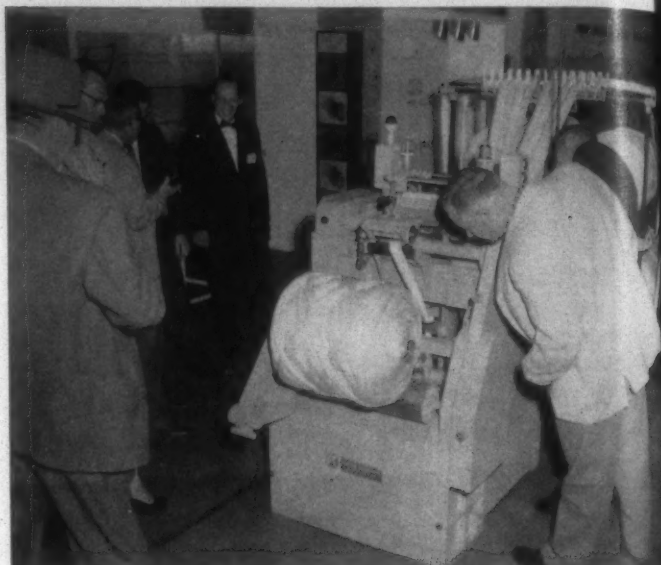
inches and for can heights of 36 and 42 inches. It was the second showing for the company's type CD-2 individual card drive.

An interesting automatic picker lap scale made by Gifu Keiki Co. Ltd., Gifu City, Japan, was shown in the booth of Edward S. Rudnick Representatives, New Bedford, Mass. The scale is mounted on the front of the picker and when a full lap is doffed it is rolled into the scale's pan manually. The scale then swings outward and away from the front of the picker automatically and weighs and records the weight of the lap. If the lap is over or under tolerance the picker is adjusted through mechanical action of the equipment. When the picker is started up the scale mechanism swings back to its normal position ready for the next doff.

A wide setover pin drafter intersecting draw frame for worsted and synthetic yarns was shown by the Warner & Swasey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. The new frame has a third more pinning area and input capacity than its prede-

## The Greenville Show

cessors and can handle all types of pin controlled drawing. Various delivery systems have been engineered for the machine which enables each mill to produce the exact type of package needed for individual requirements. These systems include single and dual can delivery plus a balling head unit which delivers an 18x24-inch ball up to 50 pounds in weight. The balling head consumes about half the space of those on older models.



This wide setover pin drafter intersecting draw frame for worsteds and synthetics by Warner & Swasey & Co. features a third more pinning and input area than its predecessors.

The pin drafter has eight-inch plastic-bonded faller bars which operate at a constant speed of 1,500 faller drops per minute. The machine on exhibit handled eight ends of three-ounce top, drafting eight and delivering three-ounce top. A new longitudinal ball creel, taking 12x18x24-inch packages, feeds the pin drafter 60s wool with one to 1½ per cent anti-static compound.

In addition to the pin drafter, Warner & Swasey showed its 20-inch can coiler and turntable delivery system and a model of the wide setover machine's new single lever clamp mechanism which provides close nip control on short staple. The mechanism can exert 1,000 pounds pressure on the nip roll with only a 35-pound pull on the lever.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass., showed a sample blender along with its card clothing exhibit. The blender is designed for use in laboratories, dyehouses and by woolen fabric designers for natural and synthetic blend experimentation. Its operation is comparable to a three-breaker woolen card. Pile fabric foundation is a new characteristic on the company's card clothing. Reported to be at its best with lower grade cotton yarns, the clothing is said to require less stripping and reduce neps by some 20 per cent.

Centennial Cotton Gin Co., Columbus, Ga., showed various models of its opening and cleaning equipment. One of these was an opener-cleaner which is reported to operate at 2,000 pounds per hour with no spinnable fiber loss or nep increase while upgrading characteristics of cotton fiber.



Southern States Equipment Corp.'s new wool comb coiler conversion features a 24-inch diameter can mounted without drilling or other alterations on a three-castered dolly. The casters fit onto the guide grooves in the can table and full cans are connected by simple latches to form trains for transport to subsequent processes.



## The Greenville Show

Aldrich Machine Works also showed its filter for exhaust air from opening and picking machinery. Also in the exhibit was a Lummus all-steel blending feeder followed by tandem Pepper Shaker openers and a conventional feed table for picking up cotton from these openers.

James Hunter Inc., Greenville, S. C., featured its Fiber Meter blending systems for cotton synthetics and wool along with a newly developed parallel motion for looms and a precision builder motion for spinning frames. Manufacturers of nonwoven fabrics were interested in the Hunter needle punching machine for mechanical felting of nonwoven fabrics.

Southeastern Loom & Machine Works, Greenwood, S. C., exhibited its new card drive which reportedly starts from 0 and goes to full speed in just 17 seconds. Also on display was the company's 18x42 card coiler conversion unit. The company supplies the conversion in 15x42 in addition to the larger diameter model.

The card drive has a direct V-belt drive and includes no clutches or gear reducers. The unit bolts on specially machined "tongue & groove" surface of the cylinder shaft bearing to become an integral part of the card. The company reports that it cannot become misaligned. It is compact and requires little more space than conventional belt drives. The design of overlapping pulleys precludes the necessity of having belt guards and fingers cannot get under the



A high speed drawing frame equipped with suction clearers, metallic rolls, large cans and improved stop motions was exhibited by Ideal Industries Inc.

merit in one phase or another. Eye popping displays were presented by Whitin, Saco-Lowell, Roberts, F. A. Young, Hartford Machine Screw, Meadows, U. S. Textile Machine, and Davis & Furbur.

Whitin Machine Works presented its Piedmont spinning frame for the first time in the U. S. (The frame had been shown some weeks previously in the textile equipment show in Manchester, England.) The Piedmont is a completely redesigned frame which has: (1) 27-inch over-all width; (2) covered, individual spindle drive; (3) side drive shafts; (4) straight line spinning; (5) traverses up to 12 inches; and (6) scientific balloon control ring application. The frame also has a new builder motion and pneumatic waste and motor heat dispersal integrated in its basic design. Unitrol top arm weighting and the latest type Whitin Super Draft two-apron drafting element is used on the Piedmont.

The new spindle drive on the Piedmont uses a narrow, endless belt which has 180° contact with the whorl and is driven from a side shaft. The speed ratio from the spindle drive shaft to the spindle is 2.50:1. Broken belts are easily and quickly replaced. Air turbulence created by conven-

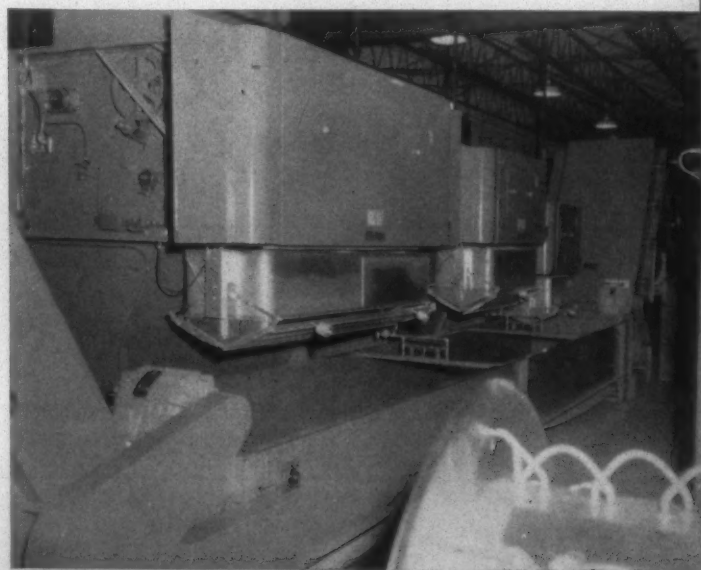


A sample blender displayed by Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. is designed for use in laboratories, dyehouses and by woolen fabric designers for natural and synthetic fiber blend experimentation.

belt according to the company. Since the drive is mounted on the cylinder bearing stand it is said not to cause vibration and produce higher quality sliver.

### Spinning Equipment

The Greenville Show was highlighted by the exhibition of newly designed spinning equipment publicly displayed for the first time. A number of innovations by several companies vied for attention and each had its own special



The delivery end of fiber meters for cotton, synthetics and wool displayed by James Hunter Inc.



A new compact individual card drive was exhibited by Southeastern Loom & Machine Works. The company also displayed its 15x42 and 18x42-inch coiler conversion units.

tional cylinder drive is eliminated since the entire individual drive system is covered. Piedmont's spindles are anti-friction type and are equipped with positive action brakes. Brake handles are located on top of the spindle drive housing and act in a squeezing motion applying equal pressure to both sides of the spindle.

Interest in the Saco-Lowell Shops booth centered about the improved version of the Gwaltney spinning frame with MagneTrol pressure system. The drafting system uses magnetic top rolls in the drafting element and does away with all auxiliary equipment for applying top roll pressures found in conventional systems. Magnetic force produces the required pressure between the upper and lower drafting rolls instead of transmitting it through these rolls to the bearings of the roll stand and the frame itself. Since there is little pressure between the top and bottom bearings, these can be made of materials which need no lubrication. Total pressure required with MagneTrol does not need to be as great. Much of the pressure required on conventional drafting elements is needed to overcome the friction produced by the usual weighting system. The result is less wear on cots and aprons and a reduction in power consumption.



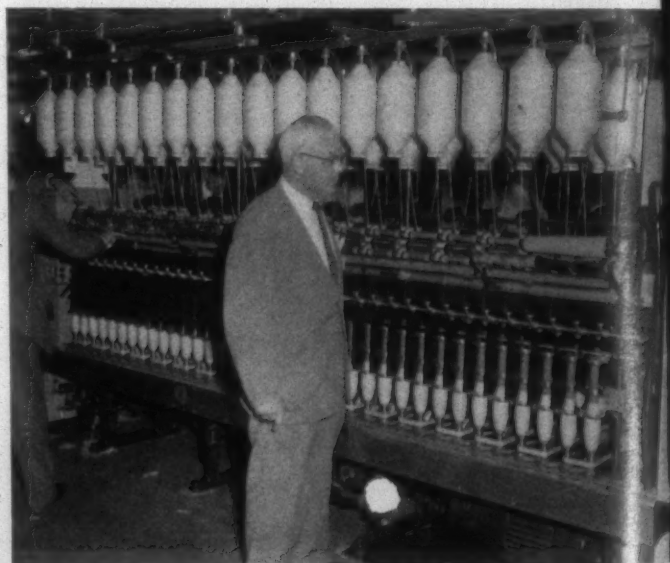
Large crowds assembled throughout the week at the booth of Whitin Machine Works to see the new Piedmont spinning frame.

## The Greenville Show

The new Gwaltney is four inches lower than previous models. It has tilting separators, new balloon control rings and no ring rail. The conventional ring rail has been replaced with new, individual ring holders which provides less flat surface for collecting lint and dust. The frame was equipped with Speed-Tex rings, an adjustable creel, SureLock bobbin holders, and New Era spindles. Saco-Lowell also showed its new Tru-Set top arm weighting system which is used on both Shaw and Duo-Roth drafting elements.

Roberts Co. showed its new Arrow spinning frame for the first time. About 100 of these frames are installed and operating in three mills. Priced to sell at \$32 to \$40 per spindle, the Arrow features large packages, ball bearings in top roll suspension, balloon control, improved front roll fluting, sectional frame construction and ball bearing bottom roll mountings. The frame is built in both 25 and 36-inch widths.

The PosiWate top roll suspension used on the Arrow is free of hooks and springs and boasts positive weighting and weight distribution. Ball bearing top rolls are used on all three lines. Two other top roll systems, the Front Line Top Roll Suspension and the No-Oil Cap Bar and Saddle system, are available for the new Roberts frame. The stroke of UnaRing balloon control is easily set for each job run, starting position, length of stroke and effectiveness. The system employs only one control ring.



Saco-Lowell's new magnetic top roll weighting system mounted on the company's improved Gwaltney frame drew considerable comment at the show. The magnetized tapered cleaner on the second and third rolls travels the length of the frame. Improvements on the frame include double balloon control rings and elimination of the ring rail.

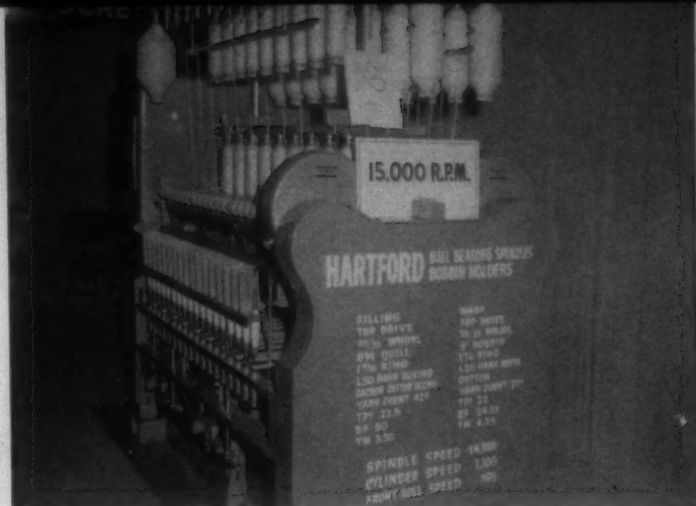
The newly developed EvenGrip fluting for bottom rolls on the Arrow contributes to improvement in yarn quality. Ball bearing spindles with one-inch whorl diameter and a hand-lever type brake are used on the frame. Every working, turning or oscillating motion on the frame is ball bearing equipped. The creel on the new frame is the Roberts AeroCreel and it uses latch-type bobbin holders. The



## The Greenville Show

UnitVac Power-Suction cleaning system used on the Arrow is the only broken end collection system made by a spinning frame manufacturer and it is designed as an integral part of the frame.

Hartford Machine Screw Co. exhibited a modernized spinning frame equipped with its new top drive filling spindle without acorn on whorl. Both warp and filling



The Hartford Machine Screw Co. exhibited a spinning frame equipped with its ball bearing top drive acornless spindles. The frame started out at 14,100 r.p.m. and was later boosted to 15,000. Boulogny Co. supplied the drafting changeover on the modernized frame and the rings were Kluttz Ring Division's Black Magic rings.

ning account of spinning room conditions. Counting devices may be located on the frame and in the supervisor's office. The system uses the traveler to detect end breaks.

A new conical ring construction was on display in the booth of Herr Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y. The ring provides seam lubrication to the top surface and inside conical surface where the traveler contacts the ring. This affords improved uniformity of oil flow. Smaller amounts of oil are used and cleaner yarn results since there is no chance of oil leakage. Known as M Type conical rings, they are being offered with the statement that travelers are longer lasting; rings will give years longer service, and faster operation will be possible with less yarn breakage.

A new variable speed drive wool spinning frame featuring magnetic clutch and electronic controls was shown by Davis & Furber Machine Co., North Andover, Mass. Substantially increased production within the same floor space and labor requirements is said to be the specific advantage of the new frame and results from greater average front roll speeds and control of yarn tension variation. Setting

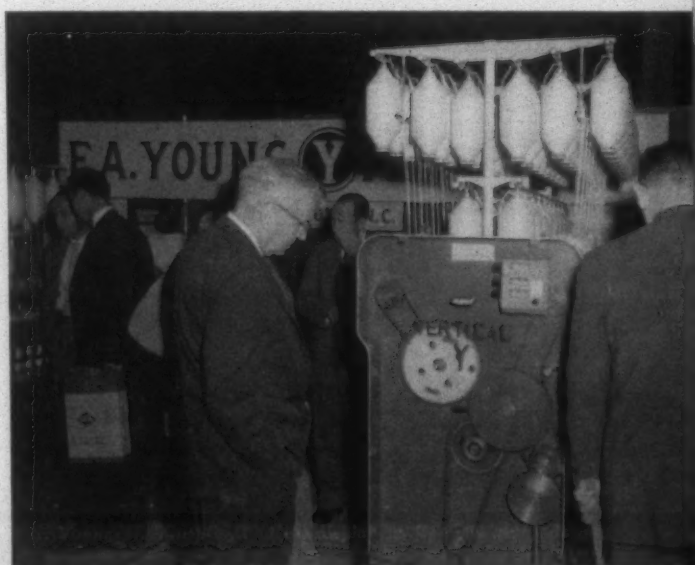
PosiWate top roll suspension and effective single balloon control rings are features of the new Roberts Co. Arrow spinning frame.

bobbins were running on the frame. Spindle speed on the frame was 14,100 r.p.m. at the beginning of the show, but was later boosted to 15,000. The frame was equipped with Black Magic rings from Kluttz Ring Division, Kluttz Machine Co., Gastonia, N. C. The drafting changeover on the frame was supplied by Boulogny Co., Charlotte, N. C. The frame was spinning 42s cotton yarn at a front roll speed of 175 r.p.m.

The Vertical Y Frame made by the F. A. Young Machine Co., Gastonia, is another entrant into the new spinning frame field. The frame is 24 inches wide and is completely equipped with anti-friction bearings on every moving part. A distinct feature of the new frame is straight line spinning from the creel to the traveler. The air flow umbrella creels are designed for single or double creel and will handle 12x7 roving bobbins double creeled with a draft of 75. The frame can be converted to handle drawing sliver drafting as high as 200.

Vacuum ends-down collection and anti-friction spindles and idlers are used on the Vertical Y frame. Other features include improved control rings, steel ring rails and Black Magic rings. Reduced gearing, chain drives and anti-friction bearings combine to cut horsepower requirements in half.

Adamsignal is a new system displayed by Adams Inc., Greenville, which signals, records and tabulates ends-down on spinning frames. The number of ends which come down per side, frame, job and entire room can be counted. Signal lights visible at all cross alleys show the location of trouble spots. Thread break data is accumulated and offers a run-



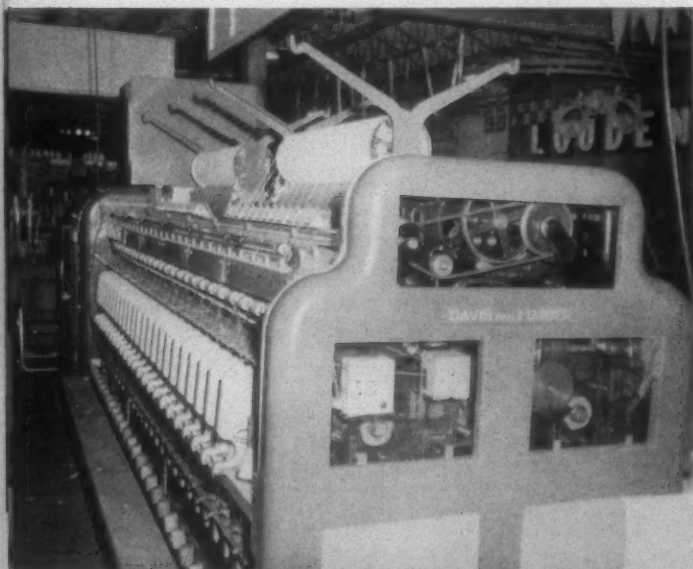
F. A. Young Machine Co. had on display its 24-inch wide entrant into the spinning frame field. Known as the Vertical Y, the frame eliminates half conventional gearing with chain drives and features straight line spinning from creel to traveler.



Adamsignal by Adams Inc. signals, records, and tabulates (arrow) the end breaks on spinning frame sides, operator's job and entire department. The new system flashes a light visible from all cross alleys to signal trouble spots in the department.

speeds involves the proper set of production change gears to fix the maximum front roll speed plus the adjustment of three control knobs: (1) maximum operating speed; (2) minimum operating speed; and (3) acceleration rate from standstill to operating speed. Changes in front roll speed during bobbin winding is controlled by a mechanical tie-in of the electronic equipment to the builder cam shaft. As the yarn winds on the bobbin, from barrel diameter to outside diameter and back, the changing "angle of pull" and its changing effect on yarn tension is compensated by changes in front roll speed. A tachometer indicates the front roll speed at all times.

Whitehead Die Casting Co., Atlanta, showed its new positive-latching ball bearing bobbin holder known as the B-232 Universal. The holder has a three-layer, 0.001-inch clearance labyrinth seal to prevent lint from entering into the ball and race cavity. The nose of the holder is bullet shaped and features easy tripping and precision made, hardened parts. One size holder fits bobbin sizes from 8x4 to 12x7. The company guarantees its holders' quality and workmanship and will replace any which prove to be defective in operation.



The new Davis & Furber wool spinning frame features a new variable speed spindle and roving drive.

## The Greenville Show

Edward S. Rudnick Representatives, New Bedford, Mass., also showed the sliver-to-yarn spinning frame made by the O-M Spinning Machine Mfg. Co., Osaka, Japan. The frame was shown at the 1956 exhibition. Since that time its range of counts has been extended from 12s to 120s to 4s to 120s. The frame handles cotton and synthetic staple up to three inches in length.



Meadows Mfg. Co. had on display its new twister which has an eight-inch ring, 12-inch build and produces a package of up to nine pounds on coarse counts. The frame has an electric stop motion which stops the frame and brakes the feed package when an end breaks.

### Twister And Texturizer

A new anti-friction twister, known as the Jumbo Twister, was shown by Meadows Mfg. Co. of Atlanta. The twister on display had a ten-inch gauge, eight-inch ring, 14-inch over-all length bobbin, and a 12-inch build. It makes a package which weighs up to nine pounds on numbers as coarse as 8/8. The company says that its new twister runs at higher speeds than any competitive frame.

All gear-end studs and roll stands on the Jumbo twister are ball bearing mounted. Double ball-bearing tension pulleys make reversing easy and lifter rod bushings have been eliminated and are replaced with anti-friction rollers. The builder motion is also made with anti-friction bearings. The Jumbo twister's base rails, roller beams, ring rails, head and foot ends and doors are all made of steel. The frame runs bobbins from ten to 15 inches in length.

An innovation on Meadow's new twister is an electric stop motion which stops the frame and brakes the feed when an end breaks. The company also announced the availability of a 12-inch plastic individual spindle driving pulley to go along with its nine and ten-inch models.

A new six-inch ring, five-pound package down twister was shown by Fletcher Works, Philadelphia, Pa. The frame is designed to produce continuous twisted and doubled yarns of either textured, woolen-worsted, synthetic or cotton. The package may be made in bottle, bobbin or pirn shape. The company showed two versions of the down twister with the six-inch ring model running at 6,500 r.p.m.

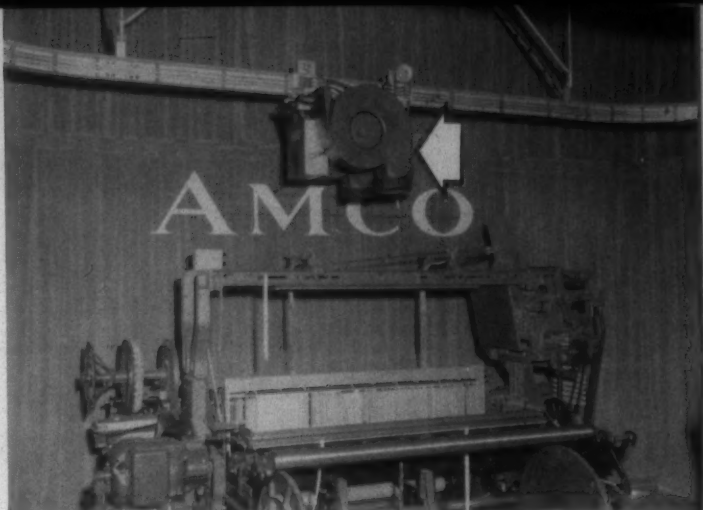


## The Greenville Show

U. S. Textile Machine Co., Scranton, Pa., was texturizing yarns of various fibers in its exhibit on the new Jumbo Texturizer. Yarns are fed to the texturizer from cakes, cones, pirns, spools, etc., and are delivered on new ten-inch diameter, ten-inch traverse packages. It texturizes yarns of heavy denier for rugs and industrial uses as well as multiple-end Taslan yarns for unique fabric effects. The company clarifies the term "heavy denier" by saying that the machine has both the sturdiness and precision to efficiently handle yarns up to approximately 8,000 denier.

Either individually or in combination such yarns as nylon, Dacron, Orlon, rayon, acetate, Fiberglas, silk and others, including filament and spun yarns, have been texturized on the Jumbo Texturizer. Textured yarns have bulk with less weight, unusually high covering power, various handles, and are stable and permanent in form.

Mechanical highlights include a positive chain and gear drive which delivers a uniform yarn winding speed with only one gear to change to vary speeds. The traverse motion, with arms mounted on prelubricated ball bearings, is actuated by a machine grooved cam mounted on ball bearings. Over-feed drive roll shafts have a sprocket



American Moistening Co. introduced its new loom cleaner (arrow) which utilizes swiftly whirling outlet nozzles, driven by the air stream, to direct jets of air at acute angles in overlapping, circular paths. The traveling cleaner is mounted on tracks suspended from the ceiling and is at a level above the working area of the weaver and loomfixer.

land, Ohio, introduced its new Heliclone loom cleaner which is said to provide automatic, continuous cleaning of looms and ceiling. The unit has few moving parts and utilizes swiftly whirling outlet nozzles, driven by the air stream, to direct jets of air at acute angles in overlapping, circular paths. The traveling cleaner is mounted on tracks suspended from the ceiling. It operates at a height above the weaver and loom fixer working level.

The Heliclone's power requirement is 55 volts which is supplied through a simplified electrical system. The rotating nozzles are mounted on ball bearings with sealed lubrication construction. The pitch of the unit's fan blades, which is responsible for rotation of the nozzle, can be adjusted to control their speeds.

Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, showed its new traveling vacuum floor sweeping system designed to work in conjunction with frame and ceiling blowers. The vacuum cleaner automatically collects, stores and conveys lint from the manufacturing area to a central collecting point. Lint



The Jumbo Texturizer made by U. S. Textile Machine Co. delivers texturized yarns of almost any fiber on a ten-inch diameter, ten-inch traverse package.

and gear drive arrangement with a variable over-feed control. The percentage of over-feed can be changed as desired by changing one gear. The feed rolls are covered with Accotex or are highly polished aluminum. Finger-touch synchronizing of yarn delivery speed with take-up roll speed is provided by a clutch device. This is particularly valuable in starting up the yarn feed at a constant rate without slippage.

### Automatic Cleaning Equipment

The results of considerable research and development effort in the automatic cleaning area was evident in various exhibits at the show. The American Moistening Co., Cleve-



The Parks-Cramer traveling vacuum floor cleaner trails the frame cleaner and picks up lint, conveys it to and deposits it in a waste receiving station (arrow). The new vacuum cleaner can be used on continuous or reversing tracks.



The distinguishing feature in the operation of the Parks-Cramer Co.'s GraduVac humidity control system is the automatic regulation of the rate of supply of water level in the vacuum leg and a correspondingly varying moisture output from the atomizers. Simultaneously, air pressure to the atomizers may be restricted, improving economy of operation at the lower outputs. Arrows show recorder and controller.

blown from the frame and ceiling by blowers settles to the floor where it is picked up by the vacuum. The lint is conveyed from the traveling cleaner to a receiving station, through a vacuum material handling fan to the waste house or to a collecting point within the room. The new unit can be used in either continuous or reversing lay-outs.

The company also displayed its new GraduVac humidifying system which is a control arrangement for new atomizer systems or for converting a conventional gravity type on-and-off atomizer system into one with a modulating output. A redesigned hygroscopic and thermostatic controller for air conditioning systems was also in the company's exhibit. This controller featured a built-in recorder providing a permanent record of temperature and humidity.

The Bahnsen Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., featured a new-

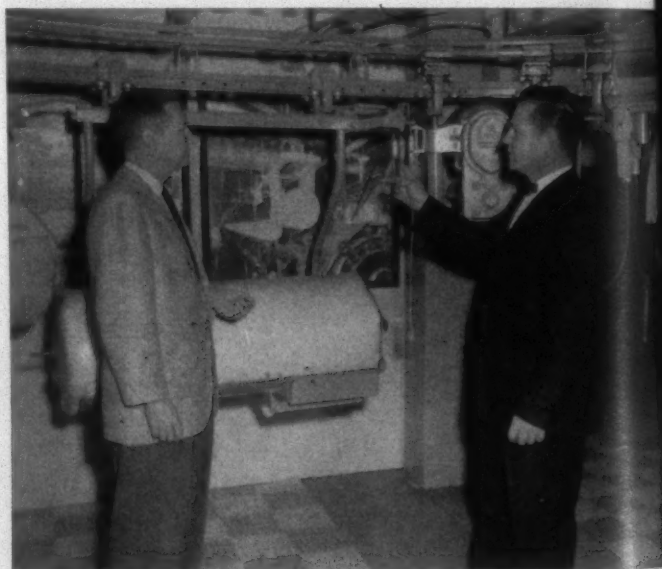


The small pressure applied by this spinner's hand is sufficient to stop the forward travel of this Bahnsen Co. Cross Jet spinning frame cleaner thanks to a newly developed mechanism. The innovation precludes the possibility of trunks hanging on obstructions and being damaged or being deflected and knocking down ends. The company's central heat removal and automatic doffing material conveyor ducts are seen at the bottom of the collection unit.

## The Greenville Show

ly developed mechanism which stops the forward travel of its frame cleaner when the trunk strikes an obstruction. The cleaner immediately resumes its travel when the obstruction is removed. This innovation eliminates the possibility of trunks hanging on roving boxes, etc., and being damaged or being deflected and knocking down ends on the spinning frame. A floor sweeping device which utilizes a directional nozzle to blow lint from beneath the frame and across alleys to a central point of collection was also exhibited by the company. The lint accumulations are removed by a vacuum duct built into the floor.

Other items demonstrated by the company were central heat removal and automatic doffing and material conveying for pneumatic ends-down collection units. Central heat removal removes from the room both the end collection heat and the heat loss of the spinning frame motor during Summer and returns this heat over the motor alley area during the Winter. Automatic doffing and material conveying is accomplished by attaching a lint conveying system to existing unit end collection boxes for automatically doffing the accumulated lint. The lint is conveyed to a central point such as the waste house or picker room. The



American MonoRail exhibited its improved spinning frame cleaners and vacuum floor sweeper, and various materials handling equipment including this lap conveying system.

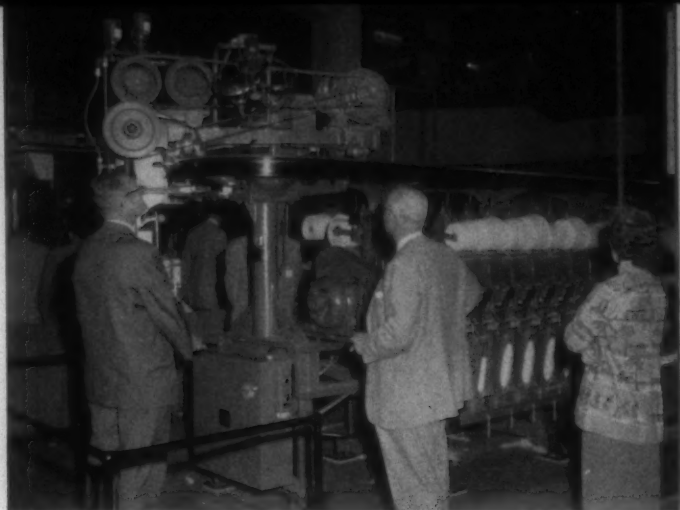
company also showed its Rov-aire traveling cleaner for roving frames, the Open-Aire creel, the Easy-On bobbin holder, the Easy Flo filter, the Aero-Sweep cleaner and the Clogless air washer spray nozzle.

American MonoRail, Cleveland, Ohio, exhibited for the first time its improved spinning frame cleaners and included the new traveling vacuum floor cleaner. The vacuum unit trails the frame cleaner, and picks up and stores lint. All bearings in the cleaner are sealed and require no lubrication. They are designed so that they cannot fall off the rails. The units operate on 50 volt, three-phase current. The company also displayed various materials handling equipment and conveyors including an automatic lap handling conveyor.



## The Greenville Show

Among the products displayed by Pneumafil Corp., Charlotte, at the Greenville Show was a completely redesigned Pneumastop unit with a new suction tube arrangement and a broke back detector. The new suction tubes extend out just under the bottom clearer above the roll beam. They can be depressed giving quick access to both back



A new automatic spooler, Type DD, which delivers a four degree tapered cone package for use with shuttleless looms, backwinding, over-end twisting and doubling was exhibited by the Barber-Colman Co. The size of the cone produced is between six and 6½ pounds.

horsepower and the Lint Free creel were part of the company's exhibit.

### Winding And Quilling

A new automatic spooler, Type DD, was exhibited by Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. The spooler delivers a four degree tapered cone package with a magazing feature and is designed for use with shuttleless looms and other machines of similar nature. The size of the cone is much the same as the cheese produced on the company's Type D spooler, or about six to 6½ pounds. The principal mechanical change is found in the arrangement of the cone spindles on the support arms. The cone spindles are tilted downward at a four degree angle instead of being parallel to the drum surface. The drums on the Type DD spooler are the same as those found on Type D. Provision for magazing is accomplished by putting a few turns of tail on the bottom of the cone starter where it can be easily found and tied to the outer end of the following cone. This tail is put on in either the new Starter Maker ma-



Pneumakool, a system for collecting heat from frame motors and dispersing it in overhead areas (right), was featured in the Pneumafil Corp. booth along with a new vacuum material collection system which connects four frames to one fan and motor.

and front clearers. The roll beam can be easily wiped. Electrofil is the name given to a sensitized rod located under the front lifter roll and used to detect broke back sliver. When sliver breaks it falls on the sensitized rod and stops the frame. A tail is left hanging from the back roll for easy piecing up from the back of the frame.

Pneumafil also exhibited its new vacuum material collection system which connects four frames to one fan and motor, which can be located under the floor, eliminating the need for collector units on each frame. A small inexpensive conduit can be used to convey collected fiber to the picker room or other location. Pneumakool, a system for collecting heat from frame motors and dispersing it in overhead areas, was also shown for the first time. The system encloses the motor in a metal housing which is designed for quick accessibility when necessary. A new collector unit said to operate at lower pressures and less

## The 1960 Greenville Show

The 21st Southern Textile Exposition has been scheduled for October 3-7, 1960, at Textile Hall in Greenville, S. C. Applications for space are now being accepted, according to Miss Bertha M. Green, secretary of Textile Hall Corp.



An automatic pinboarding device was one of the features of the Abbott Machine Co.'s new continuous cycle radial quiller. Spindle speeds of 10,000 r.p.m. are possible on the new machine which has replaced individual spindle motors with a new friction drive.



Universal Winding Co. exhibited its Unifil loom winder in operation on looms weaving fancy fabrics.

chine or in the spooler itself. The new cone is suitable for backwinding to sales or knitting cones, over-end twisting and doubling.

A new high speed radial quiller was introduced by Abbott Machine Co., Wilton, N. H. The new quiller has a continuous operating cycle and a friction drive for spindles eliminating individual motors. With its compensating tension device, the quiller can run any type yarn at high speeds. Tails are wrapped on the bottom of the bunch. The radial quiller is designed to stack filling quills on pin boards automatically. Spindle speeds of 10,000 r.p.m. and higher are run on the quiller.

The Abbott Model II traveling quiller, designed to operate at 10,000 r.p.m. and higher, was also exhibited. The equipment is designed for either pinboarding or automatic bobbin stacking. The bobbin stacking device is arranged to deliver only full or near full bobbins to the box. Partly full quills are automatically doffed separately. The principal mechanical changes necessary to get the machinery in high speed operation have been in the lubricating system, the traverse guide, bobbin chuck and tip holder. In addition,



The Qualitex electronic slubcatcher was exhibited for the first time by Textile Electronics Inc. The device is mounted in the position formerly occupied by the tension device on a winder and deslubs yarns without contact. The yarn runs through a condenser which actuates a cutting knife when an imperfection passes.

## The Greenville Show

tion, other improvements were incorporated such as the enclosed brushes, the fuses, the start and stop levers, and the ball bearing guide and support rolls.

At 10,000 spindle r.p.m. the yarn varies in speed from about 600 to 1,200 yards per minute. This variation takes place at every stroke of the thread guide or about 1,400



The Model GH slasher with Mark III Size Master size box is a new machine exhibited by Cocker Machine & Foundry Co. The slasher has a new head-end combining torque tube drive with beam seating improvements, and redesigned controls.

times per minute. Abbott has provided a sensitive and quick acting tension control which works on a new principle in that the pressure on the upper discs is varied directly by the detector. This variation is in pressure only, practically no movement is required. The six pairs of discs in the compensating tension are arranged so that one pair is open at a time to let knots through.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I., exhibited its No. 959 Take-Up machine which is designed primarily for filament yarn production. The new machine takes nylon from the spinneret or the draw-stretch process, acetate from the spinneret and other man-made fibers, and delivers it on shippable packages at zero twist. New features of the machine are electronic tension control, high speed, motor-driven spindle, measures to protect yarn quality, automatic threading device, aspirator waste unit, six-way convertible traverse (below 12 inches), and sealed ball bearings.

The American Schlafhorst Co. exhibited its latest Autocopser in the booth of its sales and servicing agents, The Terrell Machine Co. of Charlotte. The new Autocopser prepares a precision-made bobbin and has added an attachment for delivering quills into the Draper Corp. automatic filling magazine. The Autocopser is made in West Germany with parts available directly from Terrell's Charlotte warehouses.

An electronic slubcatcher, known as Qualitex, was exhibited for the first time by Textile Electronics Inc., Charlotte. With the unit, electronic inspection is accomplished without contact with the yarn. The occurrence of yarn im-



## The Greenville Show

perfections is the only cause of yarn breakage in the winding process. In operation, the yarn is led to the winding package through an inspecting condenser and a cutting mechanism. The condenser senses change in mass and activates the cutting mechanism. Imperfections remain between the condenser and the cutting mechanism and are readily visible to the operator. Since the defect is not disguised, a study of the imperfections can provide for corrective quality control actions in the yarn manufacturing departments. The units are made in Holland, sold by Smith, Crawford & Teat, West Point, Ga., and serviced by Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, and Fitchburg, Mass.

Scharer high speed and fully automatic bobbin winders were displayed in the Yeomans Textile Machinery Co., Spartanburg, S. C., booth. It was the second showing for the quiller but new attachments enable the doffing of quills directly into boxes, pinboards or Draper Corp. filling magazines. The quiller operates on cotton yarns at 11,000 r.p.m. spindle speed. One of the exhibited machines was winding 150-denier nylon at about 8,000 r.p.m. A feature of the quiller is an integrated cleaning and waste collecting system. The Scharer unit is built in Zurich, Switzerland, by Scharer Textile Machine Works.



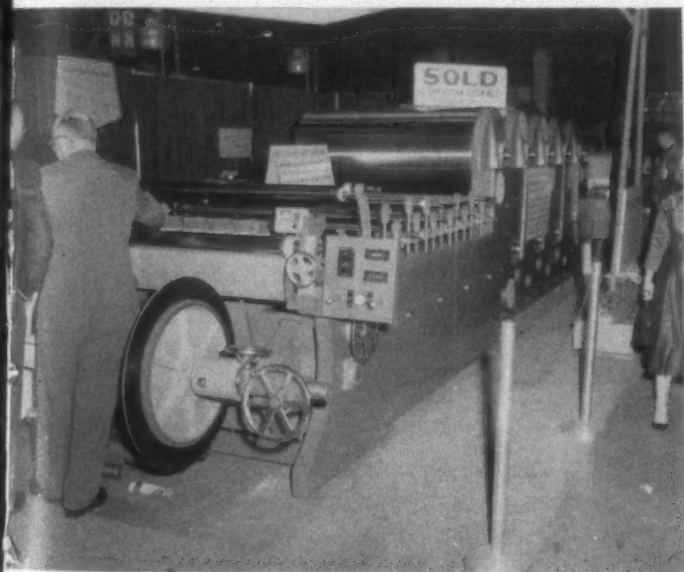
A new slasher built by The Textile Shops was exhibited by Ira L. Griffin & Sons. The slasher features rugged extra heavy cast iron framework, low silhouette to facilitate counting-in and leasing, arbors which do not extend into aisles, and other improvements.

lubrication troubles. Stretch and speed controls are included on the machine. A new hackle comb arrangement is included.

The Mark III Size Master has air operated dry nip, immersion and top squeeze rolls. Pressure regulation on all three rolls, which are rubber covered, is easily done by turning a knob. Both high and low pressure regulators for the squeeze roll are provided. Rolls are raised and lowered by air pressure and this is accomplished by simply manipulating the appropriate lever. The Cocker slasher has push-button start and stop motions.

West Point (Ga.) Foundry & Machine Co. exhibited its all-new slasher for the first time. The drying section of the slasher features a new rugged frame design. The company has beefed-up all bearings and journals for smoother and more trouble-free operation. Steam lines and condensate manifold have been covered and controls are included which with other improvements make the slasher generally able to run warps with more ends at higher speeds.

A feature of the new slasher is a high-capacity double-squeeze size box. The rolls are pneumatically loaded. To

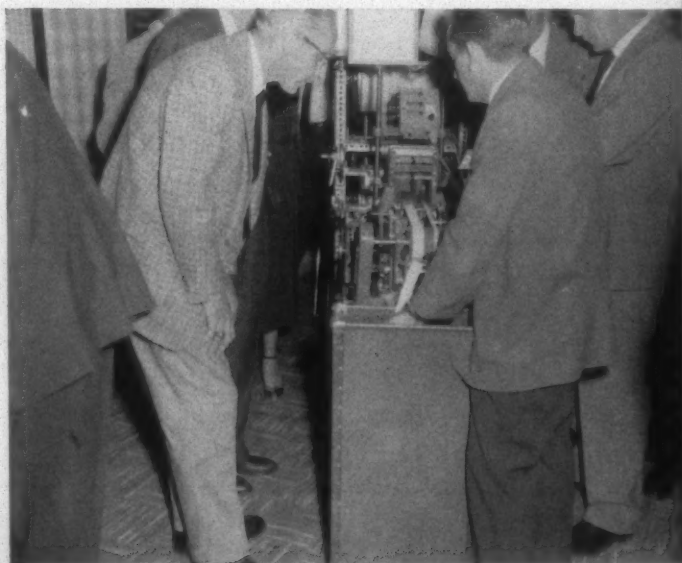


West Point Foundry & Machine Co. displayed its new slasher with an improved drying section, heavier frame and bearings, and a high-capacity double-squeeze size box.

Yeomans also exhibited its new Giant Grip loom pad. The pad is made of vinyl and is reported to be impervious to oil, ozone and detergents. There is no bolting or cementing necessary when mounting looms, and pads can be re-used if looms are moved.

### Slashing

Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C., exhibited its completely new Model GH slasher with Mark III Size Master size box. The slasher has a new head-end combining torque tube drive with beam seating improvements. No journals extend outside the frame of the slasher. The drive arrangement is completely redesigned and eliminates



Introduced by Crompton & Knowles Corp. was a narrow fabric needle loom operating at about 1,400 sheds per minute. The loom was set up weaving an elastic band and a zipper tape simultaneously.



Southeastern Loom & Machine Works exhibited its SE-B6, a high speed cotton loom of medium weight, and its modified X-2 loom with an aluminum lay and center filling fork.

compensate for this pressure stuffing boxes have been improved and heavier bearings on large diameter size roll journals have been provided. The size box has double immersion rolls, insulated vat and rubber covered squeeze rolls as standard equipment. The company reports successful slashing of heavy warps of between 5,000 and 6,000 ends in one standard width box. The necessity of running tandem size boxes on this type of warp has been eliminated.

Another new slasher was exhibited in the booth of Ira L. Griffin & Sons, Charlotte. The slasher is made by The Textile Shops, Spartanburg, and features rugged extra heavy cast iron framework along with channel iron cross girts. The head and tailstock assemblies are supported by and move on two extra large rods. Arbors do not extend into aisles. A low silhouette has been achieved to facilitate counting-in and leasing. The slasher will accommodate a 32-inch loom beam. Beams may be lifted vertically from the slasher. Lease rod supports are of new design for quick adjustment by the operation of one handle. Press and nip



A loom operating in slow motion was exhibited by the Draper Corp. An 82-inch XP-2 loom and a 52-inch X-2 loom were also in operation. The looms were equipped with latest features including automatic filling magazine, link type parallel Tru-Tension let-off, pin and sleeve type parallel, No. 4 Bartlett let-off, among others.

## The Greenville Show

rolls are air operated and anti-friction bearings are used throughout the slasher.

### Weaving Equipment

The new Hunt positive and automatic let-off was exhibited by the Southern Loom Development Co., Greenville. The device maintains constant and even tension on warp yarns from full to empty beams. It does not need adjustment after changing warps of the same style according to the company. It uses no ratchets or pawls in turning the beam. It has a built-in Reeves variable speed drive to insure exact warp control at all times. The Hunt let-off has a speed variation capacity of nine to one which is far in excess of requirements. The company says that the new development pays out in less than two years by: (1) reducing loom parts replacement; (2) decreasing seconds; (3) decreasing weave room labor costs; (4) enabling increased inspection speeds to be run; (5) eliminating thick and thin places; (6) decreasing warp stops thereby increasing loom efficiency.

Crompton & Knowles Corp., Charlotte, exhibited its C-7 automatic cotton dress goods loom and PAPA loom with 82 inches between swords and its new narrow fabric needle loom. One of the big dobby looms on display had paper indication. The narrow fabric loom was operating at the show at about 1,400 sheds per minute. It was set up to weave an eight harness zipper tape,  $\frac{7}{16}$  inches wide and a  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch elastic web, at the same time.

The zipper tape had 42 ends and picks with two cord ends. The elastic web was made of 60 ends of 20/2 cotton and 13 ends of covered rubber in the warp. The filling of the elastic band was 42 picks of 300-denier rayon. The narrow loom was using three warp beams with filling being fed from cones. It was equipped with an electric warp stop motion. (The paper indicating dobby in the C. & K. exhibit is fully described on other pages in this month's TEXTILE BULLETIN.)

Southeastern Loom & Machine Works, Greenwood, S. C., exhibited its modified X-2 loom with a new aluminum lay and center filling fork. The loom is provided with a Westinghouse clutch brake motor drive, Bartlett let-off, clock spring top and the Southeastern one-piece spreader. The company also displayed its card and drawing coilers and card drive.

The SE-B6 loom is a high speed cotton loom of medium weight designed to produce more cloth per square foot of floor space, according to the company. The weight and construction of this loom is between that of the E and X-2 models. It is built for fabrics up to 60 inches in width. The SE-B6 has a new pushbutton controlled Warner electro-magnetic clutch and brake with gear or V-belt drive giving precise starts and stops. No adjustments are required on the brake or clutch reducing loom parts and fixer's work. No oil is required to lubricate surface gears because celoron and nylon gears against metal gears need no lubrication. Sealed anti-friction bearings are used where possible.

Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass., exhibited its 82-inch XP-2 loom operating at 153 r.p.m. on 86x94 sheeting, and a 50-inch X-2 running at 185 r.p.m. on 48x44 spun rayon. The Draper, automatic filling magazine was in operation



## The Greenville Show

on the X-2 among many other improvements including the Tru-Tension let-off, plastic shuttle and link type parallel. The Tru-Tension let-off is a compact, precision built mechanism designed to give a constant rate of yarn delivery while maintaining a uniform tension on the warp yarns. The device is said to have eliminated uneven or wavy cloth attributed to the let-off on various critical weaves.

The XP-2 sheeting loom featured the filling magazine, pin and sleeve type parallel, No. 4 automatic Bartlett let-off and the new K-A adjustable cotton type warp stop motion with serrated electrodes and indicator fingers.

Other innovations on the wide loom included a scissor type thread cutter and No. 14 shuttle check. Both looms displayed were equipped with automatic lubrication systems covering the pick motion, cam and crank shaft bearings and harness cams.

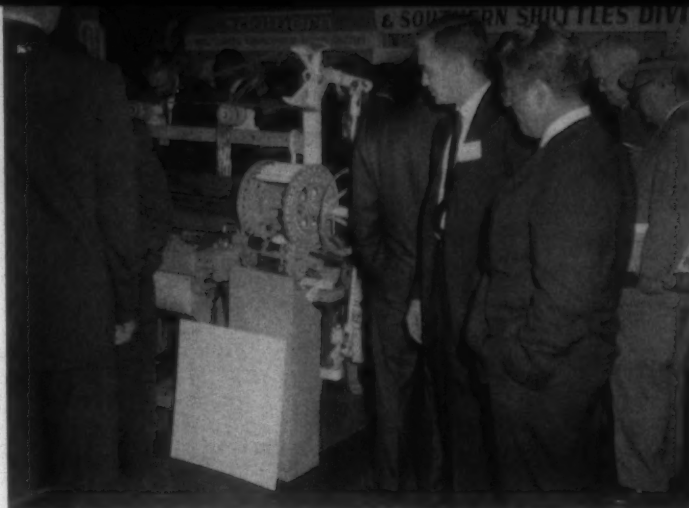
Texpak Plastics Inc., Rockingham, N. C., displayed its new resin-treated laminated hickory picker and sweepsticks and imported polyethylene molded pickers. The company says that its picker sticks are from four to ten times more durable than normal hickory and equal to two times more durable than laminated impregnated sticks currently available. Texpak is claimed to be an ideal picker stick material due to its increased impact strength. Combined with its impact strength to make it ideal picker stick material is the fact that Texpak will break under ten per cent less load than an impregnated birch stick of the same size. This is reported to be a safety device on some looms on which it is more desirable to break the picker stick than other loom parts in the event it becomes jammed.

A complete new line of Super Vulco loom pickers has been added to the Gates Rubber Co.'s line of pickers. A new "four-in-one" check strap built with four separate bands has also been added to the company's line of loom accessories. As the checking action begins a portion of the picker force is absorbed by the top band. In turn the second, third and fourth bands absorb their portion of the force. The shuttle is thus brought to a stop with a smooth motion.

Louis P. Batson Co., Greenville, exhibited new items such as dobby loops, turn-buckle harness adjuster and positive adjustment jack sticks. The Shur-Tuff dobby loop is of one-piece construction to eliminate any possibility of separation or parting where the harness wire goes through the loop. The cleat is case hardened and rotates on a case hardened sleeve to eliminate wear at this point. The advantage claimed for the Shur-Tuff turnbuckle harness adjuster is that end hooks or eyes are replaceable. These come in two lengths and can be furnished either with hooks or open eyes or a combination of both. The new positive adjustment jack is equipped with Neva Wear case hardened right angle jack hooks. This eliminates the wear of the jacks on cam looms. The company also displayed other wood products, shuttle fur and static eliminator equipment.

### Cloth Inspection And Finishing

A medium duty tenter frame equipped with variable speed drive, centralized lubrication, new wind up device and a combination air and hydraulic edge position control was exhibited by Marshall & Williams Corp., Greenville. Company representatives emphasized their desire to supply



Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. exhibited a loom in operation equipped with a variety of Steel Heddle products including harness, plastic shuttle, drop wires, picker sticks, etc. The company also displayed its duplex drawtex heddle and combination metal and pitch reeds.

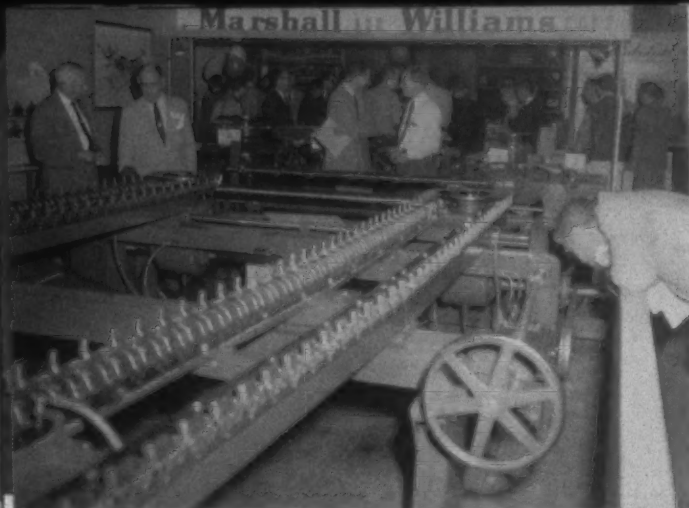
customers with tenters which are designed for certain duties. It was pointed out that running light goods on a heavy duty tenter was just as impractical as using a big dump truck for pick-up truck jobs.

Mount Hope Machinery Co., Taunton, Mass., displayed its new skew liner, automatic weft straightener, automatic tension control and floating roll guide. Neither complicated nor fragile, the skew liner consists of a pair of angular rollers near the selvages and a pair of sensing rolls running in the center of the fabric. The angular rolls are operated by solenoids and pull the fabric widthwise intermittently. At the same time, an overdrive relaxes the lengthwise tension. If weft and warp are square the sensing rolls travel in a straight line and produce no signal. When weft threads are skewed the angular rolls in pulling widthwise temporarily change the path of the warp threads. This causes the sensing rolls on the warp threads to turn and sends an electrical impulse to the electronic control box. This impulse operates the pivoting roll motor which sets the roll in correct position to straighten the cloth.

The Mount Hope floating roll guide automatically and



A loom built of Bahan Textile Machinery Co.'s parts and assemblies was operated in the Bahan booth. Also on display was a complete assortment of loom parts and accessories.



A medium duty tenter frame equipped with variable speed drive, centralized lubrication, new wind-up device and a combination air and hydraulic edge position control was exhibited by Marshall & Williams Corp.

accurately guides without nipping, the company reports. It guides from only one selvage insuring minimum contact with material to prevent possibility of damage. All types and weights of fabrics can be handled by the unit whether napped or not. Width adjustment for the unit is made by a single handwheel.

The company says that its automatic tension control responds to one-ounce change in tension pressure, allows precise tension control, requires only three steps to set, is practically maintenance free, and is adaptable to all machinery. The unit operates when pressure caused by tension of material passing over a specially pivoted roll is transmitted through a pillow block at one end of the roll to the hinged cover of a transmitter unit. This pressure on the hinged cover is opposed by a "force piston" in the transmitter which is loaded to a fixed air pressure. The force piston thus functions as a reference standard against which is compared the downward pressures exerted by web tensions. If tension forces exceed or drop below the desired value, the force piston operates a valve which di-



Mount Hope Machinery Co. displayed its new skew liner, automatic weft straightener, and automatic tension and floating roll guide. The tension control is designed to respond to a one-ounce change in tension pressure.

## The Greenville Show

rectly or through booster action modulates a controlled air flow to the control mechanism. The piston travels only 0.005-inch for its full stroke. Tension can be controlled at the machine or remotely.

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass., exhibited its new B-H cotton cloth inspecting machine designed for fast inspection of large rolls of 50-inch goods. The machine handles rolls up to 36 inches in diameter. Another innovation on display at the Greenville Show for the first time was the LCP-S railway sewing machine. This machine is designed for use in sewing 60-inch goods.

### Testing Equipment

A completely new constant-rate-of-extension tensile elongation tester was displayed by Scott Testers Inc., Providence, R. I. Known as the C.R.E. tester, the new device is said to be unique because: (1) the upper clamp moves and the lower clamp is fixed; (2) the operator remains seated at normal height when loading or unloading clamps; (3) it is simple to operate and withstands rough handling by non-technical personnel; (4) it allows more tests per hour; (5) is built of unit construction and is floor mounted; (6) it picturizes stress-strain relationships; and (7) is supplied with an unequalled variety of holding devices. The C.R.E. tester yields tensile elongation stress-strain data on practically any material in the range from 0 to 1,000 pounds. This data is the most critically precise known, according to the company, because the tester is unsurpassed in sensitivity of response and versatility of recording.

The Model B Internal Bond Tester was also introduced in the Scott Testers booth. The tester was designed for testing paper products but is also useful in testing internal bond strength of nonwoven fabrics. The device uses double-coated pressure-sensitive tape, clamping fixtures, in a set of five, and a free-swinging dual capacity pendulum in securing internal bond data. The pendulum is pivoted on precision ball bearings and is designed in order that weights may be added to give it dual operating ranges of 0-0.250 and 0.180-500 foot-pounds.

A portable uniformity meter which has been newly redesigned was introduced by Universal Winding Co. Using the tester, the uniformity of carding, drawing, roving and spinning can be determined in process. The effect of changes can be observed as they are made with the portable device. The tester uses magnetic sensing heads which are attached to coiler heads or other delivery units. It is built in a narrow cabinet which is mounted on casters for mobility throughout the mill.

The company also displayed its tension analyzer which has been redesigned and built in a lower, narrower cabinet mounted on casters for easy portability. Tension studies can be made in the various departments with the new unit. This improvement is particularly useful in determination of shuttle and warp tensions in the weave room. Both of the units were developed by the Institute of Textile Technology and are built by Appalachian Electronic Co., Roncerverte, W. Va.

Uster Corp., Charlotte, introduced the new cohesion tester developed by the West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co. Other new testing devices on display were an imperfection counter



## The Greenville Show

and a varimeter to give automatic moisture compensation while measuring the uniformity of picker laps.

Mechanical defects are said to be quickly and accurately analyzed with the use of the new binaural engineer's sound detector made by Burke & Co., Worton, Md., and sold in seven Southern states by Jenkins Metal Shops, Gastonia. The device, similar to a doctor's stethoscope, amplifies the normally inaudible sound of the smallest internal defect in moving machinery. Each detector contains both a pick-up diaphragm and an amplifying diaphragm to provide maximum sound vibrations. The twin detector feature makes it possible for the engineer or maintenance man to listen to two different points at the same time. Defects are quickly and accurately pinpointed in this manner. The device is also reported to be useful in determining the efficiency of steam traps and for locating leaks in air, gas or liquid lines.

Watson & Desmond, Charlotte, displayed its tapered board yarn inspection machine which is made by E. Toennessen K.G., Munich, West Germany. The tapered board is particularly useful in making "in the spinning room" inspection of yarns for short term repeating defects. Defects made by front roll run-out are obvious when the yarn is wound on the tapered board. These defects usually show up in two places, once on the small end and once on the large end of the board. The appearance of the defect is somewhat like the grain of a piece of wooden board.

### Materials Handling

A complete bobbin handling, conveying and cleaning system was displayed by Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte. The system employs a quill box hoist, feeding hopper, Type L stripping machines and various conveyors to automatically feed stripped quills to quillers. Only one operator is needed to operate the system which when equipped with two Type L machines is said by the company to clean and convey 100,000 bobbins per shift. The quill box hoist dumps full boxes of uncleaned bobbins at machine feeding level. Termaco bobbin selectors separate cleaned and uncleaned bobbins after passing through the Type L stripper. Cleaned bobbins are deposited onto the conveyor system and transported to quiller feeding bins. Uncleaned bobbins are returned to the quill stripping machine feeding hopper.

American Pulley Co., Philadelphia, Pa., showed its electrohydraulic lift truck which stops as soon as the operator's hand is removed from the control lever. The extent of the lift is 130 inches. The truck is said to handle pallets in aisles narrower than the diagonal length of the pallet. The company also showed its new caster designed so that it will not pick up lint and threads.

Clark Equipment Co., Battle Creek, Mich., exhibited its electric-powered lift truck with carbon pile resistor for smooth acceleration. Another new model was introduced which has an automatic transmission. This model is said by the company to have the shortest turning radius for any 2,000-pound capacity pneumatic-tired vehicle. Both machines are available in triple-stage lifts which reach as high as 153 inches.

Hyster Co., Danville, Ill., displayed a fork truck designed to transport two loom beams and put them into racks.



Curtis & Marble Machine Co. exhibited its B-H cotton cloth inspecting machine and its LCP-S railway sewing machine designed for use with 60-inch goods (foreground).

The truck can also remove beams from racks. Another model was exhibited which is especially adapted for handling bales of cotton. Bales can be moved in a 180 degree arc around the truck which is useful in breaking open railroad cars loaded with cotton and in handling bales in aisles as narrow as 60 inches.

A new Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. lift truck, KG51TL, with triplex mast fork was displayed in the booth of the Coleman Co., Greenville. The lift reaches as high as 180 inches. The truck is powered by a 72 horsepower engine.

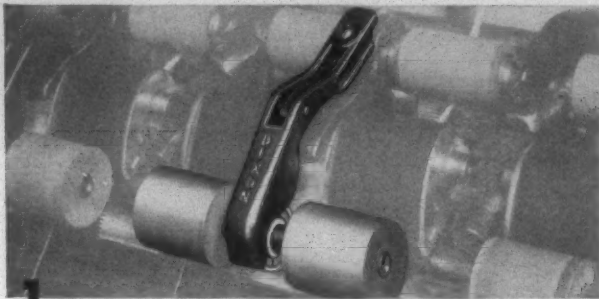
### Centralized Lubrication

Many answers to thorny lubrication problems were displayed by several companies at the Greenville Show. Every new piece of major equipment displayed had one version or another of centralized lubrication. The tenter frame exhibited by Marshall & Williams had a lubrication system built by Manzel Division of Houdaille Industries Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. The system provides metered lubrication to numerous points on the machine. The Lincoln Engineering Co. displayed its system for lubricating looms centrally and

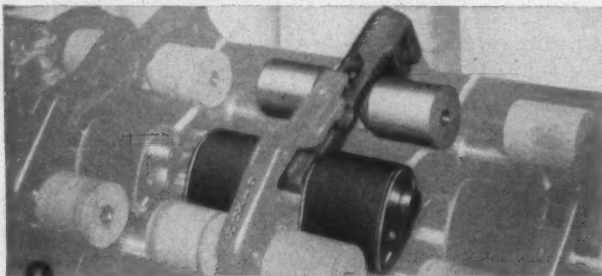


A complete bobbin handling, conveying and cleaning system was displayed by the Terrell Machine Co. The system employs a quill box hoist, feeding hopper, Type L stripping equipment, and various conveyors to automatically feed stripped quills to quillers.

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Martha Mills (38,000 spdls.)

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## *The Greenville Show*

automatically. The system meters lubricant, even grease to harness cams, in predetermined amounts.

The Alemite Division of Stewart-Warner Corp., Chicago, announced its newly engineered lubrication fitting which provides controlled delivery of lubricant to a bearing. The valve is infinitely variable between 0 and 0.0032 cubic inches. The previous minimal lubricant delivery by a fitting has been approximately one-third greater than the maximum "shot" delivered by the new valve according to the company. Central systems such as the ones in which this unit will be used allow the use of higher grades of oil at lower net cost due to the absence of waste and full utilization of oil applied.

### **Metallic Yarn**

The Dow Chemical Co. announced two new developments in its Lurex non-tarnishing metallic yarn at the Greenville Show. The company reported the availability of the Lurex beam package which is designed to provide a more practical and economical way to use the yarn in the warp. The availability of Lurex-MFCR, a new metallic yarn developed primarily for the cotton bleachery and exhibiting a higher caustic soda resistance than any previous metallic, was announced for mill evaluations.

The Lurex beam program provides the yarn on disposable, flangeless beams in widths up to 60 inches. Width required in excess of 60 inches will be made on an additional beam. Total ends on the beam may be custom ordered in a range of 150 to 500. Lurex beams overcome the low sley limitations of cotton system slasher running Lurex from a creel. The beaming program saves mills money by eliminating "skinny" spools and reducing mill inventories while providing a high level of quality workmanship done by Lurex specialists.

The new Lurex-MFCR is available in 1/64 and 1/32-inch widths in gold and silver. This yarn permits a full continuous peroxide bleaching cycle (caustic steam plus peroxide steam) and provides a greater margin of safety in jig and continuous vat dyeing and mercerizing.

### **Do We Have Your Picture?**

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## Cannon Succeeds Jones As President Of N. C. T. M. A.

A talk by Lester O. Naylor of New York City, a vice-president of Montgomery Ward & Co., on selling textile products from a merchant's viewpoint; the president's address by Halbert M. Jones of Laurinburg, N. C., president of Waverly Mills, and the announcement of the retirement, effective October 31, of Hunter Marshall of Charlotte as secretary-treasurer after 41 years, featured the 52nd annual meeting of the North Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association at Pinehurst October 9 and 10.

William C. Cannon of Kannapolis, vice-president of Cannon Mills Co., was named president, succeeding Jones. J. C. Cowan Jr. of Greensboro, vice-chairman of the board of Burlington Industries, was elevated from second to first vice-president, and Donald R. Jonas of Charlotte, executive vice-president of Johnston Mills Co., was selected as the new second vice-president. Thomas Ingram of Charlotte, assistant secretary-treasurer, will take over Marshall's duties when he leaves the association.

Elected directors, with their terms expiring in 1961, were Walter Blackwood, Washington Mills Co., Winston-Salem; J. A. Long Jr., Roxboro Cotton Mills, Roxboro; N. A. Gregory, Erwin Mills, Durham; Harold Mercer, Firestone Textiles, Gastonia; John Land, Textiles Inc., Gastonia; and C. V. Garth, Shuford Mills, Hickory.

### Montgomery Ward & Co.

After discussing Montgomery Ward's physical setup and its corporate philosophy, Naylor went into the company's sales approach. (Rather than trying to wring a legitimate profit out of the goods we buy, we look instead for the genuine economies possible through bringing together the requirements of manufacturer and distributor.)

"We firmly believe that our product lines must cater to a customer desire or to a way of life, not to a way of production," he said in summing up Ward's selling philosophy.

For cotton manufacturers, Naylor had these words of encouragement: "Cotton goods have been successfully established as acceptable fabrics for high fashion, and this has substantial long-term implication . . ." and . . . "the greatest step toward opening new markets for cottons has been the development of wash-and-wear finishes, for this development has recognized a way of life and has provided a product solution to a widespread customer desire." However, he warned against exaggerated claims for wash-

and-wear fabrics saying such a practice will "result in unsatisfactory customer experience."

Product development was suggested by Naylor as the surest way for both the textile producer and the retailer to recapture a larger share of the customer's dollar. "We must jointly determine the consumer's wants and find a way of satisfying them," he said. "Product development and its influence on market demand means finding out what customers want and then bringing together the economic and creative forces that develop a solution. When we do this correctly, the customer always responds."

### President's Address

In the president's address, Halbert Jones reviewed the association's activities during the past year and, as current president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute,



Marshall, Ingram  
Jonas, Cannon, Jones, Cowan

William C. Cannon, vice-president and assistant secretary of Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C., is the new president of the North Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association. He succeeds Halbert M. Jones of Waverly Mills, Laurinburg, shown here presenting the presiding officer's gavel to the new president. Looking on are Richard R. Jonas, Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, the group's newly elected second vice-president; Hunter Marshall of Charlotte, retiring secretary; Thomas Ingram of Charlotte, the new secretary to the association; and J. C. Cowan Jr. of Burlington Industries, Greensboro, first vice-president.

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outlined briefly the successes and failures of the entire textile industry as a whole.

"These successes and failures have underlined for me the absolute necessity for more vigorous and more intelligent political activity on the part of every person who is either directly or indirectly dependent upon textiles. It is my deep conviction that the ability of this industry to resume the dynamic growth characteristic which it once had depends primarily upon the political and social climate in which we must operate," he said.

"The most efficient plant will do poorly if our state and federal policies are such that our industry is seriously handicapped in meeting competition in our domestic markets, and many of our federal policies are resulting in this condition . . ."

"The business leader must be informed, able and active in political affairs at every level from the local school district to the federal government. Today, pressure groups of tremendous size and with large resources are operating at all levels of government, often promoting programs and policies that would be most destructive not only to textiles, but to our whole way of life. Only an informed, aroused business leadership, willing to make sacrifices in time and resources, can possibly restrain the trends which are rampant today . . ."

"Only an alert, intelligent political leadership, informed and concerned with the needs of business, can save the future for us. I am most encouraged that, at long last, the textile leadership is awakening to its responsibility in this area and is determined to do something about it."

"Politics cannot be left to the other fellow, for we have found to our grief that the other fellow is more often than not against us . . ."

"The textile industry desperately needs to keep the administrative agencies of government more fully informed regarding its needs, its problems, and its opportunities for increasing service to our people. Our trade associations—products, state, regional and national—provide our most effective means of accomplishing these objectives and require the strong support of all the industry if this job is to be done."

### Marshall's Retirement

H. K. Hallett, retired executive of The Kendall Co., Charlotte, paid tribute to Hunter Marshall for his 41 years of service to the association and briefly reviewed his many and varied activities over the years. He presented Marshall gifts from the textile and its allied industries. The 400 members and guests gave Marshall a prolonged standing ovation when he responded to Hallett.

### Textile School Appropriation

Among resolutions adopted at a business session of the meeting was one supporting the North Carolina State College School of Textiles' request of a \$159,780 appropriation from the General Assembly for basic textile research. The resolution points out that while the textile industry supported the school's research with approximately \$500,000 annually, the state gave the school only about \$7,000 a year for research. Favorable action on the request was asked in the resolution by both the Advisory Budget Commission and the General Assembly.



# Clemson Plays Host To The S. T. A.

Joseph L. Delany was the featured speaker at the meeting of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association September 27 at Clemson, S. C. More than 400 mill men and suppliers attended the meeting, presided over by W. B. Etters of Reeves Bros., Spartanburg, chairman of the division.

## The Exploration of Cotton Pre-Blending

By J. L. DELANY

General Superintendent

Joanna Cotton Mills Co.

Joanna, S. C.

FOR a long time now there has been a lot of pious belief that blending of cotton either before or at the mill is highly desirable. We all have been confronted by the ill effects of insufficient blending or no blending. This shows up in unexplained non-uniform performance such as ends-down in roving and spinning, bad work on warping, slashing and high loom stoppage. One way to spot this is to note the warper beam either at the warper or in the slasher creel. Should the beam show a smooth, even color, the entire way across, then you can give thanks to either a good blending system or else a very excellent cotton buyer. On the other hand, should the warp show up having a few dark threads or, at the extreme, look like the first cousin to a zebra, then better blending is what is needed—and fast!

Now, thanks to the evils of present-day ginning practices, where overheating and overmachining of the fibers is common practice, we know that the snow white bales are suspect; that they more than likely have had all the heat short of combustion that a fiber can stand as well as all the tortures that lint cleaners and so-called cotton combers may apply to clean it up. For this reason we are confronted with the choice of buying high grade bales to maintain color standards or go to the lower grades for better running work; or perhaps a judicious mixture would not only give good operation with low waste, but also at lower cost by reason of the lower cost for the better running, lower grade work.

The average mill does not have space to put down enough bales to do the blending in its own opening room. Neither is the conventional opener line designed for this amount of blending work. Also, consider the present day practice of feeding no more than three pickers from one opening line with the customary two feeders per picker.

This limits the amount of bales per mix to about four-to-six to the blender, times six blenders, or a minimum of 24 and a maximum of 36 bales. Should more be crowded in, the chances are that the human element of failing to feed a like amount from all bales all of the time would certainly militate against the end result of the desired blend.

### What To Do?

Then what can the present day, harried mill executive do? Is there machinery available for better blending in this present day opening room? Would he be able to add this to his present opening line and achieve the end results desired? Can he afford to make the investment in machinery should it be available, that is, can he amortize it in a few years, or is it one of these intangible gains whereby a large sum of money is spent with no direct return?

At present, few machinery manufacturers will definitely state that they have the answer to your blending problems. There is available from a Swiss manufacturer a beautifully designed piece of equipment that will take the present mixture and by reason of a built-in feeding and metering device working on an apron speed, will deliver a mathematically correct mix from your opening line. The gimmick is that this gadget happens to be 45 feet long, 14 feet high and six feet wide. There are very few opening rooms into which one such machine could be placed, never mind two or more depending upon the number of opening lines in the room. While this machine will deliver a better blended stock to the pickers it nonetheless is limited to the number of bales in the original mix whether this be 24 or 36 as previously stated. There would be no direct labor cost involved in the use of this unit which commends itself to those who must eternally think in terms of labor cost. There will be machinery investment as well as the cost of providing the building in which to house these mixes. Power and maintenance, of course, must be considered.

### Preblending On A Large Scale

Now we come to preblending whereby a large number of bales are laid down—say about 100, or more if you have the room—and fed through blender hoppers onto a feed table which in turn feeds them into a number of automatic feeder units which blend the stock still further before passing it on to the baling press. These preblended bales are then passed onto the mill where they are processed under normal operating conditions. Should 24 of these bales be fed to an opener, then the end result is a blend, having a ratio of the division of a 100 bales times the 24 in the opening room mix, or an eye popping ratio of 2400-to-1.

The cost of preblending can be figured on the basis of production of an average opener-blender which runs about 300 pounds an hour under normal operating conditions but may be run at a 500-pound maximum on a blending condition. Ten of these would then feed 5,000 pounds an



Joseph L. Delany of Joanna Cotton Mills Co., Joanna, S. C., was the featured speaker at the Fall meeting of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association. The meeting was held on the Clemson College campus on Saturday, September 27. A past president of the S.T.A., Delany has been active with the association since 1932.

hour or about ten bales an hour. Running five days a week, three shifts, this would amount to 600,000 pounds or approximately 1,200 bales. The labor cost on this might run about \$800 to \$1,000 a week with two men feeding, two more baling plus a supervisor—five men on three shifts. This, then, would figure out to be 66 cents a bale for preblending. There would be other charges such as bringing in the bales, storing them and taking them out. Then on top of that you'd have storage, insurance, overhead, machinery depreciation and building investment and depreciation.

The return on this investment could be in the amount of low grade stock that had been blended with high grade cotton. A mixture on the final basis of 2400-to-1 would be a pretty fair margin of safety. But assuming one-fourth of your cotton—or say 25 per cent of your cotton valued at 33 cents—added to 75 per cent of cotton valued at 35 cents, this would average out at the price of  $34\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound. Based on the net production of 600,000 pounds a week, the saving of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent a pound would be \$4,000 a week. Even with a fixed overhead of \$10,000 a year on building, machinery and overhead, plus an annual labor cost of \$40,000 for a total of \$50,000, the mill would still come out okay as that \$3,000 a week times 50 weeks would give you \$150,000 annual return.

The assumption is made, and this please note, that the average mill could work in a few bales having only minor grade or staple discrepancies. The bale having a slightly lower grade with excess leaf but good color would be suitable for the average mill if it could be adequately preblended. This is where such a large preblending unit could be made to support itself alone not to mention the added gain of uniformly high mill performance.

#### Mill Performance

I haven't talked too much about mill performance, but better running work in the spinning and weaving (and as sure as day follows night, when your spinning runs good your weaving is going to run good too) would be reflected in this preblending set-up. Now Saco-Lowell,

Whitin and several other manufacturers can set up a very satisfactory preblending operation using conventional machines. The James Hunter Co. offers an automatic opener-blending system which has an automatic weighing feeder. This unit, which is fully automatic and works on electronic controls, is substituted for your present opener-blender units. Its makers claim its use will insure the production of a fiber blend yarn with as little as one per cent maximum blend variation. Now that's copied off their advertising sheet, so don't quote me on it. Quote James Hunter. This unit is the only one I know of which can be fitted into your present opening room and will give you automatically a guaranteed properly proportioned blend. Gentlemen that about winds up what I had to say. It's been a pleasure to appear before you.

## Panel Discussion

### Recent Trends In Carding

**Moderator:** A great many problems have arisen in the industry and most of those rest right back in the card room. We've had any number of questions sent in and not that this particular list is all but in a way representative, we'll start off this way. Are you finding it necessary to use higher twist multipliers? If so, why?

**Mill A:** I have a higher twist multiplier. I put enough twist in the roving to where it will run in the spinning room. That's all.

**Mill B:** I think the larger packages have something to do with the twist you put in your roving. And I also think the Pneumafil creel we use calls for more twist in roving.

**Mill C:** We're using a higher twist multiplier in ours. We went from about 1.10 to 1.29 due to the fact that

One of the highlights of the Fall 1958 meeting of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association was a panel discussion on recent trends in carding. John M. Caughman, superintendent of the Spartan Plant, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, served as moderator. Panel members included H. S. Buzhardt, overseer carding, Mathews Plant No. 2, Greenwood Mills, Greenwood; J. L. Jordan, overseer carding, Beaumont Plant, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg; Jack O. Jenkins, overseer carding, Mollohon Plant, The Kendall Co., Newberry; W. E. Ellenberg, overseer carding, Mills Mill No. 2, Reeves Bros. Inc., Woodruff; Walter Gosnell, superintendent, Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg; D. H. Roberts, superintendent, Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton; and R. L. Daley, superintendent, Inman Mills, Inman.





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we had umbrella creels. We went to the four wraps on the presser foot, and that called for more twist in our roving.

*Mill D:* I think we've all put more twist in roving, and the gentleman points out that it is because of the creels. I agree with him. You've got a further distance to run. The distance from the bobbin to the bite of your roll determines the amount of twist.

**Moderator: What size cans are being used on cards and drawing? With or without springs?**

*Mill A:* We've gone to the 18x42-inch cans; also 15x24s. In most instances, springs have been used. Some mills probably get by without using springs, but from what we've experienced, springs will let you get a little more weight in the can.

**Moderator: Is the 18x42-inch can the largest you've heard about?**

*Mill A:* That's the largest I know of operating, but I've heard of 20x42s.

*Moderator:* Is anyone running larger than 18x42?

No Reply

*Mill B:* I would say that even on a 42-inch can, whether it's a 14, 15 or 18, in our experience it's best to use springs because the taller can will give you some stretch and certainly that's true on the 18-inch can. Springs are not only practical, but I think necessary on very heavy card sliver.

*Mill A:* I'd like to make one observation on the size of cans. It was brought out at last year's quality control conference in Charlotte that the size of your can should be tailored to your labor saving. In other words, you may be able to put in a 16-inch can on cards and get down to X card hands whereas if you put in 18-inch cans, you would only have a third more hands out, and it wouldn't be economically feasible to put in the 18-inch in that case. Then, of course, you have to study your drawing. We're doing that right now, and we've found that we don't need the 18-inch to get the even number of card hands, but we needed to bring our drawing tenders down to an even number. I think that's something that should be remembered when changing to different size cans.



In welcoming S.T.A. members to the campus, Robert E. Edwards, acting president of Clemson College, reported that every effort is being made to provide the textile industry with the finest possible textile school graduate.

*Question from the floor:* How do they handle these large cans after they're full?

*Mill A:* Some people are using flat trucks. Others are using a swivel for each individual can.

*Question from the floor:* I would like to know if it's been tested and proven that running the large cans without springs would cause the work to be more uneven.

*Mill A:* I think it's more a question of cost than unevenness. The springs enable you to turn cans faster and splice your pieces faster.

*Mill B:* There doesn't seem to be anyone here who isn't using coil springs, so I don't believe we can answer that question.

*Mill C:* We have tried the long truck—the seven-foot truck (or the 70-foot truck I think it is) that holds seven cans, but the only difficulty about that is once you put it in your alleys and put a few cans on it, you can't get by it. Moving it from the end of the alleys to the drawing frames, you could probably use the long truck.

**Moderator: Does the use of an additional wrap on the flyer presser prove satisfactory as a way of increasing stock on the bobbin? What are the objections?**

*Mill A:* I'd say the trouble we've had with that middle wrap on our flyer is the run over. Because of the run over we couldn't keep the correct hank in to do what we wanted to. We'd run through pretty good on small bobbins, but when we went to building the bobbin up, it gave us trouble by running either over or under.

*Mill B:* I'd say the same thing for a 12x6½ frame running one hank roving and a nine-inch frame running 1.20. When it gets about three-fourths full, it starts pulling over.

*Question from the floor:* How does this work with the drop presser?

*Moderator:* Have any of you worked with the drop presser?

*Mill A:* We've had one frame, and we've had trouble with tension. That was on the variation in cone. We've since purchased one set of modified cones.

*Question from the floor:* Which do you prefer?

*Mill A:* From our little experience, we prefer the drop presser.

*Question from the floor:* What is the twist multiplier on your extra wrap?

*Mill A:* On our extra wrap we run about 136. That's on a 10x5; one hank roving.

*Question:* What's your spindle speed on the 10x5?

*Mill A:* About 1,020.

*Mill B:* We don't have any trouble with running over at all. The biggest trouble we have is with wrapping ends when the frame ends at the doff and the wrapped ends pull around the presser foot. When we put the ends up it's hard to put an end up that will go around the presser foot four times. We usually put them up around three times, then when the pieced end ran through it stopped the frame off and we wrap it one more time. We don't have any trouble in running over whatsoever. On one hank roving, our twist multiplier is 129; our spindle speed is 775, on a 12x6.

*Question from the floor:* On the drop presser, I've heard that with four wraps on the drop presser, you can't run it below a .70 hank roving. Has anybody run a drop presser on .55 hank roving with four wraps? (No answer)

*Moderator:* How many are running the drop presser



successfully, and is it with the four wraps? (Four affirmatives)

**Moderator:** How much use is being made of hard point wire? American or foreign? How frequently ground? Any different procedure in grinding? Any problems confronted? We're talking around the conventional cloth based wire, the wire being hardened.

*Mill B:* We have one card on foreign hard point wire, and we're still experimenting on grinding procedures. We have had trouble with the card loading up. We've had to hand strip about once a week.

*Moderator:* You are grinding less frequently?

*Mill B:* Oh yes. But we haven't come to any conclusions on just what the grinding cycle will be.

*Mill C:* We have some, and when we put it in, they told us to knock off the high spots and rough edges and that would be the only grinding it needed. After about 2½ years, we ground it lightly. We strip it once every 40 hours.

*Moderator:* Do you hand strip it?

*Mill C:* Yes, but it will take vacuum stripping.

*Moderator:* We have been using hard point wire on I don't know how many cards. But we're moving to make it standard all the way. We grind less frequently, about once for every three times with the conventional. We strip in the same manner, that is with vacuum stripping, every two weeks. We have found no appreciable differences on that basis in nep count. We feel that we do have enough now to begin to get a picture on it.

*Question:* What is your stripping frequency with the vacuum stripper?

*Moderator:* Every four hours.

*Moderator:* Do you supplement vacuum stripping with rolls?

*Mill A:* We do.

*Moderator:* Is that general practice?

*Mill B:* We don't do it. We do, of course, just before grinding. But that's all.

*Mill C:* We do once a week.

*Mill D:* We do every two weeks and also before we grind.

**Moderator:** How many carders use oil as a fiber spray? (No answer) How many do not? (No answer) Not many carders here. I don't blame you. How about members of the panel?

*Mill A:* We use it.

*Mill B:* We use it.

*Mill C:* We don't use it.

*Moderator:* You don't use it? You did at one time, didn't you?

*Mill C:* About 20 years ago.

*Question:* I'm anxious to find out about the difference between the 20-year-old type where you used two-tenths or one-tenth of one per cent and the more modern type where you use possibly two per cent.

*Moderator:* Are we talking about oil now, and not any of the other fiber treatments? Those of you who are using it, do you care to elaborate on the amount? We're talking about regular old mineral oil.

*Mill A:* We're using 1½ of one per cent.

*Mill B:* We use one-tenth of one per cent.

*Mill C:* When we did use it, we used two-tenths of one per cent.

John M. Caughman, superintendent of the Spartan Plant of Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., served as moderator for the panel discussion on recent trends in carding. He has been active in the S.T.A. since 1937, and served as association president in 1946-47.



*Mill D:* We're using some of the more modern solutions. We can't give you too many answers on it because we don't know how to give them to you. We're using, at this particular time, 1.5 per cent.

*Moderator:* That's the fiber treatment?

*Mill D:* Yes.

*Moderator:* Not the mineral oil?

*Mill D:* Right.

*Question:* Does that take the place of the oil?

*Mill D:* We think so. It's a good dust down. We don't know, but possibly there's a savings in fiber too.

*Mill E:* The only thing we use oil for is to keep the dust down.

*Question from the floor:* Did you have any trouble getting the cotton to slip through the pipes when you were using 1½ per cent of that solution?

*Mill D:* No trouble. We thought we might, but we didn't. Now we did have to cut down on the humidification in the opening room.



Dean Gaston Gage of the Clemson School of Textiles reported that a number of short courses will be offered again next Summer by the school.

S.T.A. President Walter Vincent of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., urged members of the South Carolina Division attending the Clemson meeting to participate as fully as possible in all of the association's divisional activities.



*Moderator:* How many of you have humidity in your opening rooms? Practically all of you here on the panel.

*Question from the floor:* What are some of the advantages of using these fiber treatment solutions?

*Mill A:* You gain your weight at the picker, for one thing. How much you lose on the processes on down the line, I don't know. When we lightened our picker lap, due to this heavier spray, we found that we haven't gone back and lightened that amount. We feel like we have saved something by it. One way to prove that is to check your cotton input and your bale output over a period of time.

***Moderator:* We only have time for one more question. Rather than taking it from my list here, I'm going to call for a question from the audience. Do I have one?**

*Question:* Yes, I'd like to ask a question on lap conveyors. I'm wondering if anyone here is experienced with them? I'd like to know about maintenance, satisfaction of operation, etc.

*Moderator:* Do any of the gentlemen on the panel have picker lap conveyors?

*Mill A:* We have them, and they work mighty well. Once in a while one will get out of fix, but we always get them working again in a few minutes.

*Question:* Do you realize any appreciable amount of labor saving out of it?

*Mill A:* Yes. We have the picker room situated quite a ways from the cards and we don't have to fool with all these lap rollers hauling the laps. We've had a lot of skinned heels with those. We have had a lot of people get hurt pushing and pulling lap trucks. But these conveyors work mighty well.

*Question:* Do you mind telling me the lap weight you're handling with it?

*Mill A:* Seventy-two and a half pounds.

*Mill B:* We have lap conveyors and I think without them we would not be able to put in an 18-inch can on the cards. We've been able to close in on our back alley, and it works very satisfactorily.

*Moderator:* In other words, the whole thing boils down to each card room and its relation to the picker room.

*Question:* Are you talking about automatic conveyors that rack the lap or just a train?

*Mill B:* I'm talking about the lap train.

*Question:* What type is that?

*Mill B:* American MonoRail.

*Question:* Did you find that your lap waste went up after installing the lap conveyor?

*Mill B:* Yes. Ours went up just a little bit. You make a little bit more waste with a larger lap than you do with the smaller.

*Question:* Percentage wise, what would you say?

*Mill A:* Well, about one-quarter of one per cent.

**Discussion adjourned.**

## Panel Discussion

### Recent Trends In Weaving

*Moderator:* Our first topic up for discussion is the trend toward handling the filling at the loom. Universal Winding Co.'s Unifil loom winder has caused a lot of comment, and one of our panel members—Charlie Land from the Woodside group—has done a great deal of work on the Unifil. Could I see a show of hands from those who have Unifil in their plants? Only one other installation represented here this morning. Charlie, why don't we start off by your telling us all about the benefits, the improvements, any difficulties, etc., that you've had with Unifil. What do you think about Unifil, and how do you think it compares with the conventional method of plugging bobbins in a battery?

*Answer:* We have 100 units in one plant and we plan to install a complete installation for that plant. We have found the Unifil to definitely save quite a sizeable amount of labor in our operation. We found it to be mechanically sound and to be completely satisfactory in all respects.

*Question:* What filling counts do you run on that?

*Answer:* Anywhere from 6s to 30s single. We also run a little filament, 150 denier.

*Question:* How many looms per fixer?

*Answer:* We do not know that positively yet. I can give you only an approximate answer on it—somewhere in the

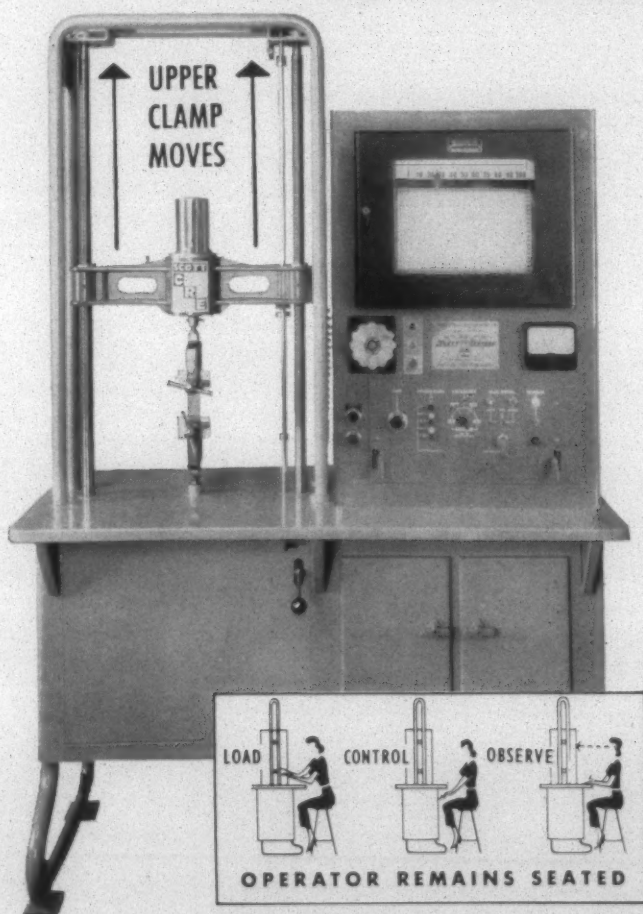
A panel discussion on recent trends in weaving was a feature of the Fall meeting of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association. Topics discussed included Universal Winding Co.'s Unifil loom winder, and the growing acceptance of the plastic shuttle. Serving as panel moderator was Robert A. Liner, general superintendent, Mathews Plants, Greenwood Mills, Greenwood, S. C. Panel members included Charles Land, industrial engineer, Woodside Mills, Greenville; Roy Bannister, superintendent, Mathews Plant No. 3, Greenwood Mills; Lewis Dallas, assistant general superintendent, Borden Mills, Kingsport, Tenn.; and Carl R. Rogers, production superintendent, Drayton Mills, Spartanburg.



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neighborhood of 370 to 400. We're just not sure of that yet. I'll say this. Our experience so far would indicate very much higher than that. We feel that that is due to the fact that the units are new and we could expect possible a little increase in fixing later.

*Question:* Has it had any effect on your loom efficiency?

*Answer:* It has not. We have run practically all the yarns in our plant on it. On some styles we've had increases in efficiencies; and some styles we've had slight decreases. On the average, we've had at least as good if not better efficiency.

*Question:* Has it had any effect on lowering your weaver load?

*Answer:* Not at this point. We hope it will not at all.

*Question:* Are they repairing the breaks on the Unifil?

*Answer:* At the outset we had more breaks; today we have equally as low breaks as we had on Abbott quilling.

*Question:* But the weaver is repairing the breaks that do occur?

*Answer:* Not in this installation. I think that in the complete installation she will.

*Question:* Do you expect a reduction in your weave room force?

*Answer:* We're not sure of that yet because we have some cases of less than full weaver's assignments that we think will be absorbed.

*Question:* Does the loom fixer make repairs on the Unifil, or do you have a Unifil man?

*Answer:* Minor repairs are made by the loom fixer. Major repairs are made by a Unifil fixer out of the weave room who has a bench set up for that purpose. For major repairs, he will remove the unit from the loom and carry it out to the work bench and repair it. Of course, while it's being repaired, a spare unit has been placed on the loom. It takes about two minutes—a little less than two minutes—to replace a unit that must be removed. Of that, I'd say approximately 30 seconds is downtime.

*Question:* Is the yarn smooth or novelty yarn?

*Answer:* I'd say 50 per cent smooth, 50 per cent nubs, slub, etc.

*Question:* Is there any differences in running the two yarns? Do you find more breaks on the novelties?

*Answer:* Yes, we definitely find more breaks on the novelties. However, we also find that novelties have more breaks on other types of quilling. The relationship between smooth and novelty on the Unifil is about equal to that on other quillers.

*Question:* Are special quills required on the Unifil?

*Answer:* No. The basic quill is the same. Unifil does install little wire cleats, however, in the butt of the quill to pick up the yarn at the beginning of winding the quill. That's the only difference in the quills.

*Question:* How about your tensions from one loom to another? You know on an Abbott quiller, with your weighted disc and so forth, sometimes you get different degrees of tension per bobbin which in some cases contributes to filling bands and what have you. How do you find that the Unifil compares in that respect as far as uniformly wound yarn?

*Answer:* We had Abbott quillers prior to this installation on which we used weights for control of tension. We have found that the problem of tension is no more on the Unifil unit on the loom than it was on the Abbott quiller. As far as filling bands are concerned, however, I can't tell you positively whether we have improved bands or not improved bands because you know frequently you never know where your band came from to start with. You don't always find that problem. But I'd say that it's conceivable that the filling bands would be better due to the fact that you're quilling quills consecutively from one cone going into that fabric rather than mixing quills that may or may not have been quilled from the same cone.

*Question:* What about your breaks on the transfer?

*Answer:* Just as any new instrument when we first installed it, that was a problem that we had to fight. We



Members of the panel discussing new trends in weaving included (left to right) Charles Land, industrial engineer, Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Roy Bannister, superintendent, Mathews Plant No. 3, Greenwood Mills, Greenwood, S. C.; Lewis Dallas, assistant general superintendent, Borden Mills, Kingsport, Tenn.; and Carl R. Rogers, production superintendent, Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C. Acting as moderator of the discussion was Robert A. Liner (standing), general superintendent of the Mathews Plants, Greenwood Mills. Liner is the current vice-chairman of the S.T.A.'s South Carolina Division.



have greatly improved it, however, and we are today not experiencing any appreciable trouble in that area.

*Question:* Would the Unifil be economical on print cloth?

*Answer:* That I don't know. I think that every mill organization would have a different problem of evaluating the economies depending on what your cost is to date. I don't think that we plan to put it on print cloth today; but I'm certainly not saying that we wouldn't eventually.

*Question:* Have you heard about any people using any smaller bobbins or shorter length quill or smaller diameter with the idea of speeding up their looms? Has anybody done anything along those lines yet?

*Answer:* Not to my knowledge. I don't know of anyone who has done that. Maybe somebody else on the panel could answer that better than I. Are you speaking of that in connection with Unifil or just for the loom speed?

*Answer:* With Unifil.

*Answer:* With Unifil, we went from an  $8\frac{3}{4}$  to 8-inch, not for a matter of speed but because the unit was designed for an eight and not an  $8\frac{3}{4}$ .

*Question:* But you haven't gone to any smaller bobbin?

*Answer:* No we have not.

*Question:* What is the longest quill that you know of being used on Unifil?

*Answer:* I believe eight inches is the longest. That's the longest I've heard of. To date, I don't think the machine has been designed to carry an  $8\frac{3}{4}$ .

*Question:* Is there anybody in the audience that can verify that?

*Answer:* That's right. Eight inches is the longest. I can tell the gentleman asking about a move toward smaller bobbins that it's possible to use a  $6\frac{3}{4}$  quill, and that it will be done in time.

*Question:* Is it anticipated that the unit will be able to use a longer quill than an eight inch?

*Answer:* Not for the time being. The trend is to go to smaller bobbins that run at higher speeds—using the smallest shuttle, less shed opening, etc.

*Moderator:* We had one unit at Mathews and didn't have very much time to observe it, so I'm actually learning as much about it as everybody else that doesn't have the Unifil in operation in their plants. Well let's move along. We've got about five more minutes it looks like and I want to cover another phase of weave room trends that seems to be catching fire, the usage of the plastic shuttle. There are numbers of different ideas about the plastic shuttle such as whether you need to add power to the loom or take power off. Which is the best? Do you use fur or not? Nylon bristles? Will the plastic shuttle wear out your leather a whole lot quicker than the conventional type shuttle? Who has a question?

*Question:* Is the uneven wear on the back of the plastic shuttle detrimental? In this wear, do you use any corrective measures such as filing it off or smoothing it out and using it right on?

*Answer:* I can give you the history of our test that we have run. We installed several of these plastic shuttles in June of 1956. We have found that the average life is two years. Now on a light weave you can get more; on a heavy weave, you'll get less. As far as kind of rainbowing on the back of your shuttle, we didn't notice that any until we got around 18 months. I won't say that it's on all of them, but just on individual looms that need correcting.

When we see that washboard, or when we lay it up and it has a rock, or when we turn it over we see the nuts on the back of the shuttle kind of wearing, we then take it and true it up. We have had to take that to the carpenter shop to do a good job, and then we can use it right on. Another advantage, if you get a reed that's not smooth as it should be, it won't show up as quickly on a plastic shuttle as it does on a wooden shuttle.

*Question:* What type loom do you have?

*Answer:* The X series.

*Answer:* That brings this question to mind. I'd like to elaborate a little bit as far as round back shuttle. I term that as not wear from the reed but on our straight binders on the XD Model looms, you only clamp that shuttle at a very small place as it goes into the box. This has a tendency to wear your shuttle off on the back something on the order of a pencil. Then you have your high place right in the middle. Those shuttles can be cut down and trued up. We have a shuttle machine and we merely take off what in the middle doesn't wear to conform with the wear out on the end.

*Question:* What about the wear on the picker life? Does it go up or down?

*Answer:* We have found that you get a much better picker life by using the high speed picker which weighs 7.4 ounces. The regular picker, same dimensions, weighs 7.3 ounces. The high speed picker is a little heavier and a little firmer.

*Question:* In other words, you change to a high speed picker when you go to the plastic shuttle?

*Answer:* No.

*Question:* Well then, would the life of the picker remain the same going to the plastic shuttle? Or does it decrease?

*Answer:* We recommend going to a heavier shuttle using the firmer picker. I think you'd have a slight decrease in picker life with the plastic shuttle.

*Question:* What speed do you run that loom?

*Answer:* 178 r.p.m., and the loom is a 50-inch XD.

*Question:* And the life of the shuttle is about two years?

*Answer:* About two to two and one-half years.

*Question:* Is that five or six days a week?

*Answer:* Five days; 120 hours a week.

Discussion adjourned.

## T.R.I. Seminar Schedule Set

Textile Research Institute of Princeton, N. J., has announced its Fall seminar schedule. The dates, speakers and topics follow: October 23, J. H. Dusenbury, T.R.I., "Effects of Drawing on Mechanical Properties of Nylon 6"; November 6, Prof. K. Sarkanen, Cellulose Research Institute, Syracuse, N. Y., "Hydroxyl Acidity in Glycosides"; November 20, W. J. Lyons, T.R.I., "Theoretical Elastic Modulus of Nylon and Dacron"; December 4, E. J. Stavrakas, Fabric Research Laboratories, Dedham, Mass., "Tear Strength of Cotton Fabrics"; December 18, Prof. D. J. Montgomery, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich., "Static Electrification of Filaments"; January 8, M. D. Hurwitz, Rohm & Haas Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "Damage of Resin-Treated Cellulose Fabrics"; January 22, C. Y. Liang and R. H. Marchessault, American Viscose Corp., Marcus Hook, Pa., "Infrared Spectra and Hydrogen Bonding in Native Celluloses." All seminars are on Thursday and will be held at the T.R.I. laboratories at 2:30 p.m.

# A Report On The New Emco Slubbing Device

The Electro-Mechanical Engineering Co. has recently developed an electrical device for making slub yarn. The operation of the unit's production timer, master control and slubbing head is explained herein and a report from a mill installation is included.

**A**N electrically controlled slubbing device replacing conventional mechanical chain operating units has been developed by Electro-Mechanical Engineering Co., Charlotte, N. C. Called the Emco, the device is made up of a production timer, a master control unit and a slubbing head. It may be used on any number of spinning frames or twistors running up to four different yarn designs.

The most advanced segment of the device is the production timer which is shown in Fig. 1. Inside the timer unit are four wheels mounted on a shaft. Each wheel has two rows of pegs. The pegs are placed on the wheels in accordance with the design of the yarn. Through electrical means described in later paragraphs the shape of the peg controls the length of the slub. The pegs actuate micro-switches sending electrical impulses along to the control unit. Each wheel has two micro-switches for its two rows of pegs.

The drive arrangement of the wheel shaft and a cam shaft in the timer provide for alternate operation by each of the switches. The alternate operation of the switches from one peg row to the other is staggered, and thus a random slub effect is possible. On average speeds, the yarn design does not repeat for about 18 minutes.

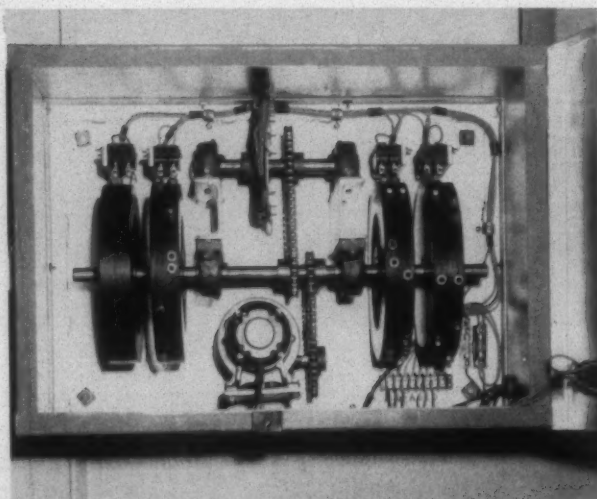


Fig. 1—The production timer contains four wheels which have two rows of pegs placed in accordance with the yarn design. The pegs actuate micro-switches sending electrical impulses along to the control unit.

By GUS GUGGENHEIM, Associate Editor

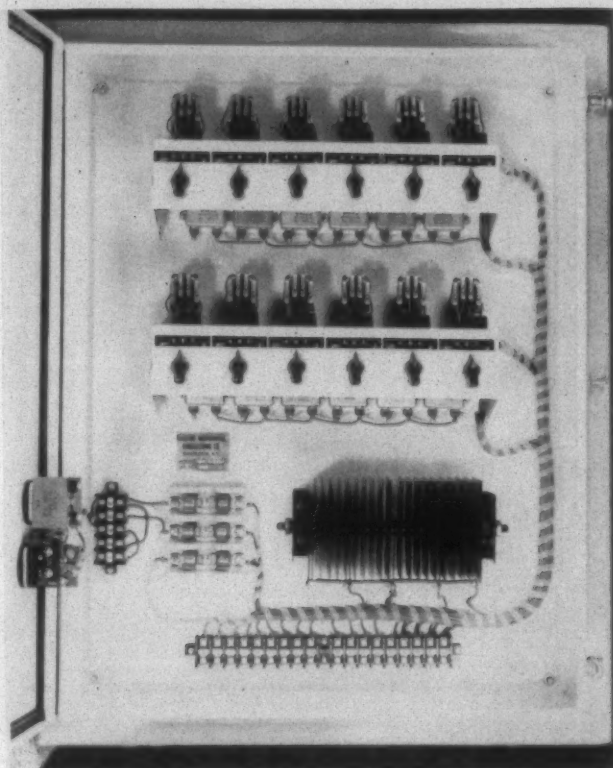


Fig. 2—The master control unit has 12 plug-in type relays each of which operates a spinning frame on either of the four possible designs.

As the pegs in the design wheel actuate the micro-switch, an electric impulse is sent to a magnetic coil in a plug-in type relay in the master control unit (see Fig. 2). There are 12 such relays in the master control. Each relay operates a spinning frame on either of the four possible designs. When the magnetic coil is energized, a 90-volt direct current is passed to a Dyna-torQ electric clutch incorporated in the slubbing head which is mounted on the spinning frame.

Fig. 3 shows the slubbing head. The electric clutch receives its drive from an extension of an intermediate gear shaft in the head end. It drives through a gear train in the slubbing head which is connected to a conventional over-riding clutch gear. The electric clutch acts instantaneously to override the back roll without jerking and allows great flexibility in the operation.

Each of the 12 stations in the master control unit operates a spinning frame on one of the four designs. Any



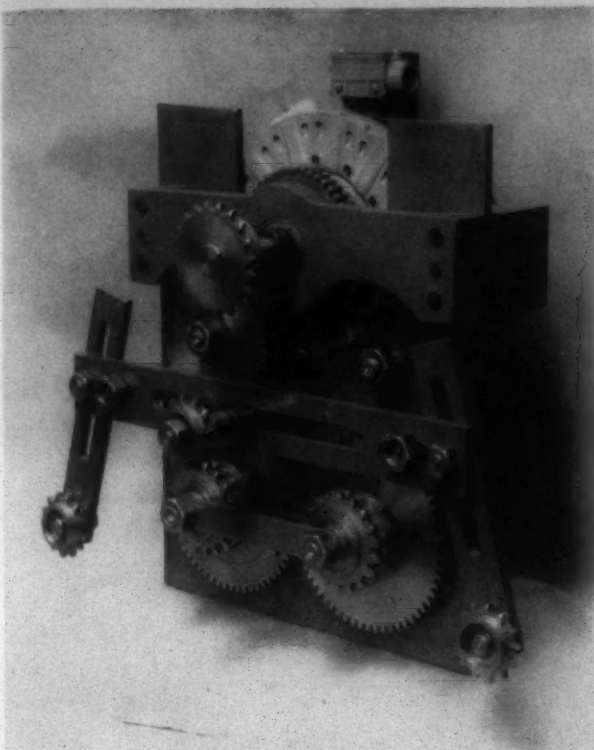


Fig. 3—The mechanical arrangement of the slubbing head.

combination of designs may be used. Should an operation call for more than 12 frames on a single design, a second master control is wired in series with the first one and the directions of the production timer are carried out on 24 frames. Any number of frames may be operated from one production timer. If more than four yarn designs are required in operation at a time, then a second production timer is necessary.

An optional feature of the equipment is an individual frame relay wired to the frame motor. This relay is set up so that if the frames fails to make a slub electrically it will stop off. Failure to make a slub could happen if the operator failed to turn on the unit when starting up

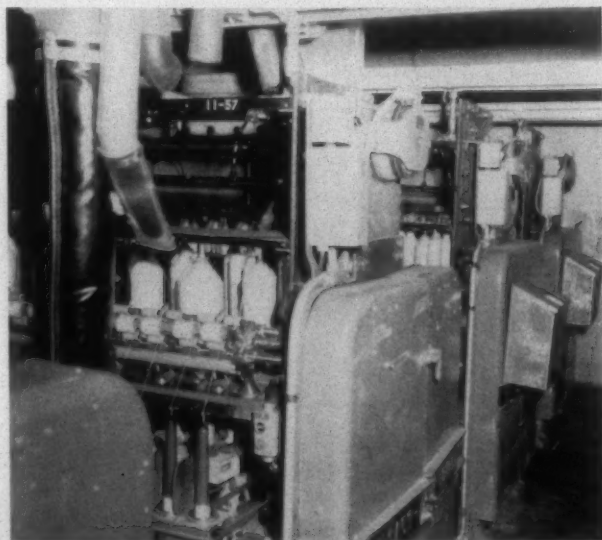


Fig. 4—One of the reasons Dover Mill Co. went to the Emco unit was because its low silhouette allows the use of overhead cleaners on spinning frames.

the frame, or by a power failure within the unit. This relay eliminates the possibility of running for a period of time without making slubs.

There are two maintenance factors, one mechanical and one electrical, in the operation of the slubbing device. Mechanically, the driving chains must be kept tight and clean. This is necessary if positive control over the length of the slub is to be had. Electrically, the replaceable contacts in the relay must be maintained correctly. The life of the contact is dependent on the number of slubs per minute made on the spinning frame. The contact opens and closes on making each slub. The average life of a contact is one month. Replacement of the contacts is best done on a preventative basis. That is, if it is found that the contacts fail under 30 days of operation, then they should be replaced on 29-day cycles or some such schedule.

### Changing From Slub To Regular

When changing from slub to regular yarn it is only necessary to switch the magnetic coil to the off position, disconnect the chain drive from the intermediate gear extension to the electric clutch and replace the overriding crown gear. The slubbing head remains in position on the spinning frame. The procedure is reversed when going from regular yarn to slub yarn.

The slubbing device has been applied to many types of spinning frames and can also be used on twisters. Patterning of slubs in woven cloth can be eliminated by the long distances of yarn containing randomized slubs in the yarn design. The Electro-Mechanical Co. reports that much higher front roll speeds are possible using the new unit.

## A Mill Installation

DOVER textile group of Shelby, N. C., has 36 spinning frames equipped with the Emco electrical slubbing unit. The mill, which spins yarns of rayon, acetate, Orlon and blends for jacquard and dobby fabrics, installed its first units about three years ago. The mill changed over to the Emco because (1) it is easier on the spinning frame than old style chains; (2) longer yarn pattern repeats can be run; (3) it's easier to keep frames and the spinning department clean; and (4) the low silhouette of the unit allows the use of overhead cleaners on the spinning frames.

Dover feels that one of the chief advantages of the Emco is that the mill always knows that any of the frames on a single master control is making the same design yarn. The only circumstance which could change this would be for a peg to work loose and fall from the pattern wheel. Dover reports that only about one-tenth as many pegs come out on the Emco as compared with its old type slubber. Another advantage of the Emco is that it allows a ten per cent increase in front roll speed.

Are the new units hard to fix or maintain? Dover says no, that it doesn't take an electronic expert to keep them in good repair. What little repair work that's required has always been handled at Dover by the mill's regular shop men who have the units on a preventative maintenance schedule.

# What's New In Paper Indicating Patterns For Dobby Looms?

A device for indicating dobby looms, using paper patterns, which is installed as an attachment on conventional dobby heads is described in this article. General savings realized from using paper indication are: (1) fewer dobby chain materials; (2) no box chain materials; (3) no multiplier chain materials; and (4) elimination of box motion multiplier chain. Another advantage is the elimination of human errors in building dobby chains.

**I**NDICATION of patterns through the use of paper has long been recognized as having an economical and cost-cutting potential highly desirable in the fancy dobby weaving field. In the past, three basic factors have been grouped together preventing a general adoption of the paper type of indication for dobbies. Heretofore, all such mechanisms offered to the trade have been on the basis of a complete replacement of dobbies on present equipment and the application of a new and entirely different dobby mechanism on new looms.

Up to the present, economics have prevented the adoption of either the first or second approach. The third factor that has retarded the adoption of paper indication in the weaving industry in America has been that until recent years large groups and entire weave-rooms operated for

months and even years on a given style of fabric. Such a style called for a comparatively short dobby pattern chain and still shorter box and multiplier chains.

## Trend Reversed

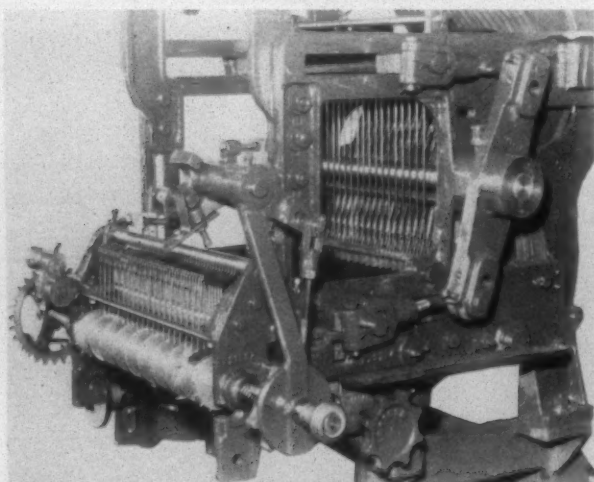
The industry, within the past ten years, has seen a complete reversal of trend from the simple style fabrics of long and sustained yardage on a specific style to fancier and more complicated styling with a corresponding increase in the quantity of different styles and a reduction in the yards produced of a given style. The obvious conclusion is that the styling and marketing trends of today and for the foreseeable future enhance the known advantages of paper indication of pattern designs for dobby weaving. A mechanism overcoming the three major factors outlined previously would offer not only tangible savings in present-day costs but would present to the alert manufacturer with vision many intangible advantages that would eventually result in tangible savings in operation in the years to come.

Through its research and development division Crompton & Knowles Corp. has been studying and experimenting with such a mechanism for years. Emphasis being placed on the elimination of two of the three basic retarding factors to paper indication and working toward the elimination of the third basic factor by having a mechanism ready to present to the industry when this factor (Fancy styling) offered the greatest advantage to the fancy fabric manufacturer.

Because of the anticipated need for this paper indicated dobby attachment the company has decided to release and offer to the trade the first practical paper indicating attachment that can be applied to present dobbies in the field and offer the purchaser of new looms parts standardization whether for present dobbies or anticipated future requirements.

## Field Tests Complete

The new attachment has been through a long period of practical field tests on synthetic blends, filament and cotton fabrics. In separate mills of large manufacturers tests have been conducted on different type fabrics with trouble-free operation and enthusiastic approval of its performance by operating management. As a result of these tests we



This view of the paper indicating dobby attachment shows the relative location of the driving cylinder. Note that the conventional chain drive cylinder is still in place and may be used when and if desired. The only change necessary in the dobby proper is a new set of indicator fingers. The attachment is simply bolted on the end of the head.

By **RAYMOND A. SHARPE**  
Crompton & Knowles Corp.  
Charlotte, N. C.



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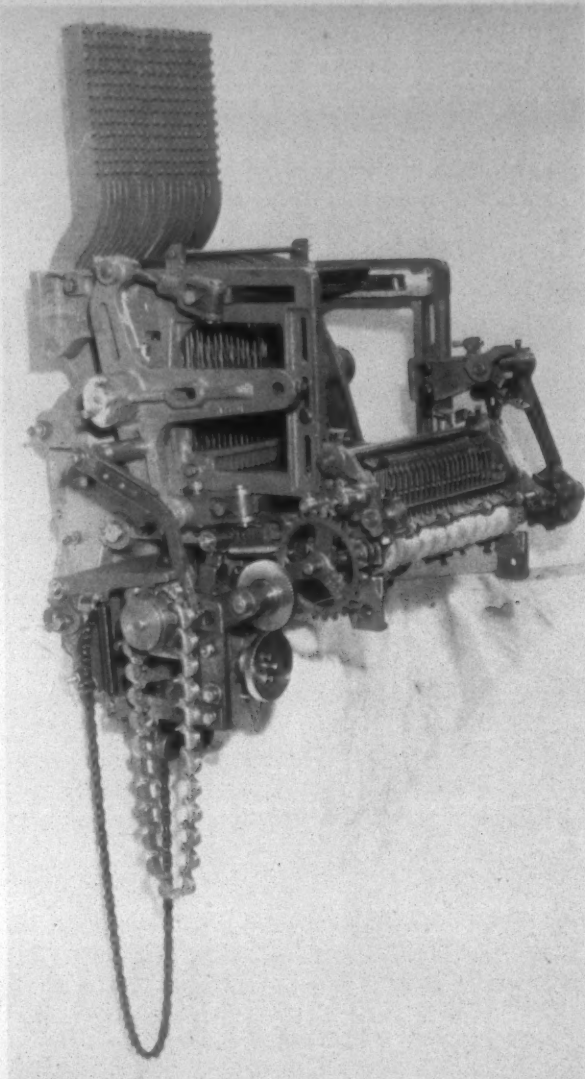
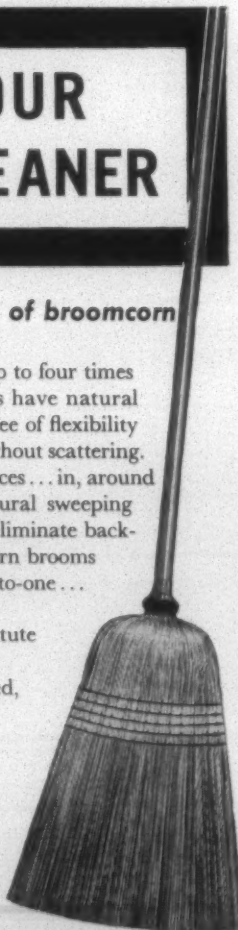
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This photograph of the paper indicating mechanism shows the dobby multiplier chain. The multiplier is used when weaving long repeats of a plain weave section of a dobby pattern. It is actuated from the paper pattern.

list below some of the many advantages offered through the application of the paper indicating attachment.

The attachment can be manufactured for application to No. 7 type dobbies both  $\frac{3}{8}$ " and  $\frac{15}{16}$ " gauge having 16, 20 and 25 harness capacity. The attachment can be applied to dobbies on box looms as well as looms manufactured by the Draper Corp. Dobby multiplier chains are available for weaving long repeats of plain weave sections of a pattern.

### General Savings

General savings from using the attachment are: (1) purchase of dobby chain materials—97.8 per cent less cost; (2) purchase of box chain materials—100 per cent less cost; (3) purchase of multiplier chain materials—100 per cent less cost; and (4) box motion indicators and associated multipliers are eliminated when paper indication is used.

Dobby chain building costs are: (1) building original chain for style—58.35 per cent less cost; (2) repeating any number of chains same style—78 per cent less cost; (3) building box chain—100 per cent less cost; and (4) building box motion multiplier chain—100 per cent less cost.

Punching the pattern with paper indication is an eco-



nomical operation with a piano type punch. Once the first pattern is prepared a *repeater* will quickly produce as many duplicates as are needed. Conventional manual chain building is slow with the one hundredth chain of a pattern costing just as much to build in time and labor as the first chain. Also, each chain requires a long and tedious checking process eliminated by the paper indication's repeater process.

#### Inventory Savings

Because of the very low cost of paper exceptional inventory savings would accrue from the use of paper indication. Since the cost of paper is only 2.2 per cent of conventional dobby chain, a given inventory could be reduced in cost by 97.8 per cent. Such a reduction would also reflect savings in cost of investment (interest charges, etc.) as well as taxes. Storage space normally used for inventory could be released for other purposes which would also be a saving.

Naturally, since the use of paper is not wide spread for indication on dobbies in the U. S., a question may be raised as to the effect of weave room humidity upon the paper. We can say from experience that modern paper offered by the sources of supply is stable under varied atmospheric conditions. Of course, if paper is stored and punched in weave room humidity there would be no question of later variation.

The use of paper indication eliminates human errors in building chains, seconds caused from this source, seconds caused from pegs falling out of chain, excessive downtime of looms, service department labor for storage, excessive wear and tear on dobby cylinder drive on long chains, dobby parts breakage due to chain hanging, box motion indicators and associated multipliers, and parts and necessary maintenance of box motion indicators and multipliers eliminating work by loom fixer and downtime of loom for repairs.

Another feature of paper indication is the speed with which a style can be transferred from designer's paper to sample fabric. A pattern calling for a repeat of 400 picks only requires four feet of paper. When cemented together it represents a very short pattern less than 24 inches in diameter when placed on the cylinder.

For present equipment a conversion to paper indication on present dobbies can be accomplished without disrupting present procedures in relation to existing patterns and chain material on hand. A feature of the paper indicating attachment is that the present dobby cylinder carrying the conventional chain is not removed when the attachment is applied. Therefore it is available for use at anytime when, for any reason, regular chain (bars and pegs) is wanted. A gradual change over a period of time to convert a quantity of dobbies to paper indication would offer a very practical approach to the advantages offered by this new and very versatile attachment.

### Stonecutter Mills

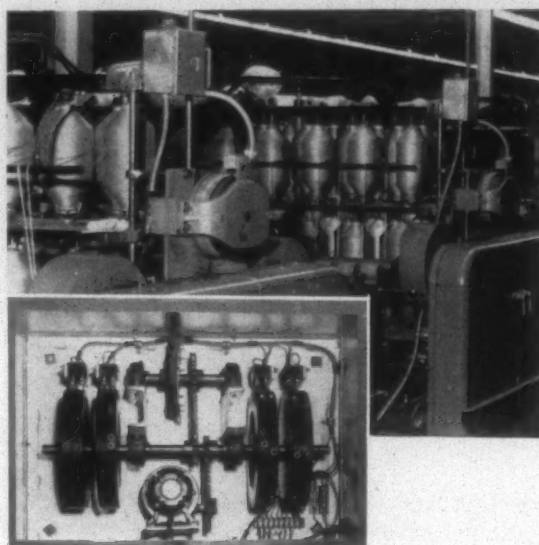
#### Spindale, N. C.

**T**O investigate the usefulness of paper indicating dobby heads this journal visited the weave room of Stonecutter Mills Corp., Spindale, N. C. The mill has had ten of the units installed on 4x1 Crompton & Knowles S-6

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looms since January of this year. They report that the units are operating in a satisfactory manner, give good performance and require little mechanical attention. Attaching the paper indicating mechanism to a loom takes about eight hours.

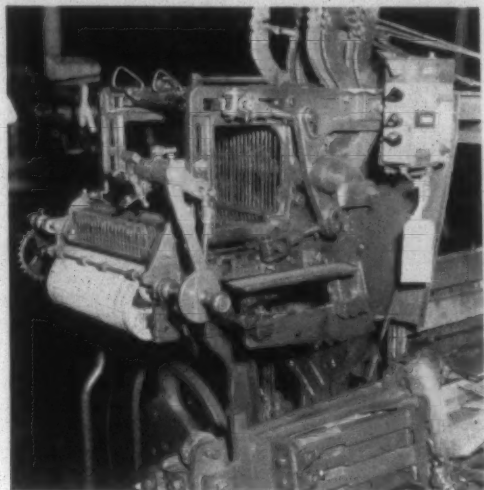


Fig. 1—This photograph shows a paper indicating unit attached to a Crompton & Knowles S-6 loom. The pattern is 60 picks long and requires but little space on the loom and in storage.

The unit shown in Fig. 1 is not being used to best advantage since the pattern chain is worth only 60 picks or 30 conventional bars. The biggest single saving derived from this method of dobby indication is in time to make the pattern chain. The first pattern is made, manually, on a key punch machine. Any other patterns necessary are made automatically by the key punch machine quickly and without the element of human error in placing pegs.

Figs. 2 and 3 show the contrast in appearance of a conventional dobby chain with 224 picks and a paper pattern of 570 picks. The conventional dobby chain takes up a lot of space, is difficult to get mounted and balanced, takes a long time to build and the tenth chain of a given pattern

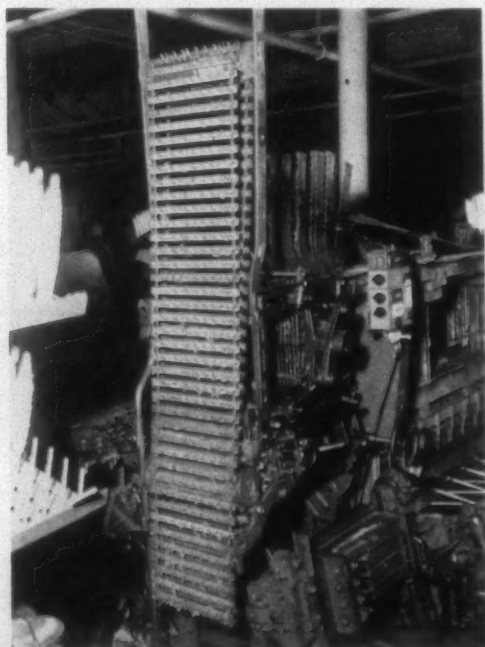


Fig. 2—Conventional dobby chain worth 240 picks.



Fig. 3—This photograph shows a paper indicating dobby pattern chain worth 540 picks. It occupies roughly three-to-one less space on the loom as a conventional pattern chain. Greatest advantage in the unit is the time saved in making and reproducing patterns.

takes just as long to build as the first one. Long patterns such as this one emphasize the saving in time in making pattern chains.

Other savings found by the mill in using paper indicating units are in the storage factor and in ease of keeping the unit clean. The cylinder of the unit is chain driven from the cam shaft. The paper pattern is turned by ratchets in the ends of the cylinder meshing with holes punched in the selvages of the paper pattern. Stonecutter Mills has removed the conventional dobby cylinder from heads fitted with paper indicators but this is not necessary. An advantage of not removing the cylinder is that when a conventional chain is already made and in storage it may be placed on the loom and run.

### A.T.M.A. Accepts Several New Members

The American Textile Machinery Association has accepted into its membership the Roberts Co., Sanford, N. C.; Gaston County Dyeing Machine Co., Stanley, N. C.; Duesberg-Bosson of America, Jefferson, Mass.; and Tubular Textile Machinery Corp., Woodside, L. I., New York. The firms were unanimously elected to full memberships. Unanimously elected to associate memberships were Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Bagshaw Co., Nashua, N. H.; and the Dixon Corp., Bristol, R. I.

### More New Plants Locating In South

Some 688 new plants located in the South in the first six months of 1958, more than the total for the first half of last year, according to a report of the Southern Association of Science & Industry presented before the Southern Governor's Conference in Lexington, Ky., early this month. The association told the group that, despite the recession, business has increased, new plants have been built and manufacturing output has increased nearly \$4 billion during the past year.

In the area of unemployment the association reported that the Southern states stood considerably better off than other areas of the country.



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## Highlights From The Seventh Annual

# Chemical Finishing Conference

Sponsored By The National Cotton Council Of America

THE seventh annual Chemical Finishing Conference held Oct. 1 and 2 at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., by the National Cotton Council pointed out the increasingly important role of the textile chemist in the future of the cotton industry. The aim of the conference was to promote and extend the use of cotton by giving it new properties through use of chemical finishes.

The increasing importance of chemical finishing was emphasized by the general chairman of the conference, Lawrence Marx Jr., vice-president, Clearwater (S. C.) Finishing Co., in saying that 1.1 billion yards of cotton fabric was resin-treated for wash-and-wear and minimum care properties in 1957. The figure, which was quoted from a U. S. Census Bureau survey, shows that approximately 20 per cent of all cotton fabrics finished last year were resin-treated.

Marx pointed out that some of the greatest gains in wash-and-wear cottons, namely men's dress shirts, were not introduced late last year. He predicted that the market success of dress shirts, the introduction of no-iron sheets and pillow cases, plus gains in other apparel uses would approximately double the yardage of treated cotton produced in 1958. He said that "the 1957 figure is significant as a milestone indicating the importance of chemical finishing to the cotton industry but it is not a good indicator of current production."

Rex H. Fink, The Clorox Co., delivered a paper concerning bleaching in home laundering and its effect on wash-and-wear finishes. He said that a study made by his company has demonstrated several factors which should be emphasized. First, the average American housewife is a regular user of liquid hypochlorite bleach. The extent of her use of the product indicates that she feels a definite need for it as part of a well balanced laundering procedure. Second, cottons which are white or even partially white in color will almost inevitably be laundered with bleach at some time during their lifetime. While colored cotton goods are not bleached as regularly as white, the volume of colored goods which is bleached in home laundering is steadily increasing. Third, wash-and-wear cotton garments of the types and colors which the housewife normally thinks of bleaching, namely shirts, sheets and blouses in white or pastel shades, are almost certain to be bleached with the frequency of their unfinished counterparts. This is true regardless of label or hang-tag instructions.

Fink said that "this information clearly suggests that any wash-and-wear cotton manufacturer interested in selecting the proper finish for his garments or fabrics should

give very careful consideration to the likelihood of his goods eventually being given bleach treatment in the home laundry." He indicated that more and more bleachable finishes are being used or will be used in the near future in the manufacture of wash-and-wear cotton garments. It would seem, Fink said, that use of such finishes is the only satisfactory approach to solving the consumer's problem of doing an efficient job of laundering regular laundry and new wash-and-wear cotton fabrics and garments.

### Chlorine Retention

Hugh H. Mosher, Arkansas Chemical Co., spoke on "Chlorine Retention In Resin-Treated Cottons." He said that maintaining the fabric in neutral or slightly alkaline states would generally inhibit the development of damaging chlorine retention on resin-treated cottons. "Such a precaution," he said, "is ordinarily sufficient to protect it from damage in all excepting the more vigorous landering, bleaching and ironing procedures." Laundering, storage under adverse conditions, steaming and possibly sunlight were cited as factors which accelerate the formation of chlorine retention.

Mosher said that chlorine-retentive finishes undergo a change during storage or laundering. This change might be minimized but not entirely prevented by producing a tight set of the resin on cotton goods by use of large amounts of catalyst and high curing temperatures. The tightly set resin finish is more durable to laundering and performs in a superior fashion.

"Effect of Creaseproofing Agents on Light Fastness of Sensitive Dyes" was the subject of Herman B. Goldstein, Warwick Chemical Division, Sun Chemical Co. He said that several classes of dyestuffs are known to be greatly affected by certain types of finishing agents such as cationic softeners and conventional types of creaseproofing agents. "In selecting a resin to produce crease resistance or wash-wear properties, the finishing plant must choose a resin which will fulfill, to the desired extent, certain requirements such as chlorine resistance, permanency of finish, wet soiling properties, utility in mechanical finishing operations and so forth."

Goldstein said that three classes of dyestuffs which show the greatest sensitivity of lightfastness are direct, diazotized and developed, and linkage or reactive types. His paper described the effect on lightfastness of most of the currently available creaseproofing agents on these three classes of dyes as well as a few selected vat dyes. In discussing the

results of his company's studies on the subject, Goldstein said, "(1) With regard to urea based resins, the ratio of urea to formaldehyde seems to have little or no effect on the degree of fading.

"This does not agree with the findings of the Rhode Island Section (A.A.T.C.C.) which found that dimethylol urea caused much more fading than monoethylol urea. We feel that the explanation for this discrepancy may be due to the fact that they chose a one-to-one ratio as their lower limit, whereas, we chose the ratio of one-to-1.3, which is about the lowest formaldehyde content that is commercially acceptable. Using a one-to-one ratio gives no resin formation, essentially no crease resistance, and could very well have resulted in a misleading effect on lightfastness.

"(2) Referring further to urea formaldehyde resins, we found that the bis (methoxymethyl) derivative gave essentially the same effect on lightfastness as does the dimethylol derivative. This clearly indicates that the presence of methylol groups is not essential to cause fading, as was originally proposed by the Piedmont Section (A.A.T.C.C.).

"(3) At least on the basis of the catalysts included in this study, there is good evidence to indicate that the choice of the catalyst can have an important effect on the degree of fading. So much so, that in some cases a change in the catalyst caused a more pronounced effect on lightfastness than did the urea to formaldehyde ratio or other changes in the resin. However, it is well to keep in mind that many of these treatments were not afterwashed. Thus, any detrimental effect attributable to catalyst is probably of a transitory nature and it is likely that such effects will be eliminated after the fabric has been laundered.

"(4) As to melamine products included in this study, it appears that the hexa substituted product causes slightly more adverse effect on lightfastness than does the trisubstituted product. However, aside from this rating it is unwise for us to attempt to postulate the reasons, because we are uncertain of the actual chemical nature of the so-called hexa substituted product.

"(5) With dimethylol cyclic ethylene urea products, variation in the free formaldehyde content of the product didn't produce an appreciable effect on lightfastness. The

product containing 2.6 per cent free formaldehyde did show slightly less fading in some instances but the difference is not sufficiently great to be of practical value.

"(6) While it is known that the presence of copper is often very beneficial to prevent the degradative effect on lightfastness caused by certain cationic resins, this study has shown that copper is of no value in counteracting the loss of lightfastness that occurs with cyclic ethylene ureas.

"(7) With non-nitrogenous finishes, we found some increases in the amount of fading as compared to untreated dyeings. However, we didn't have sufficient data at this time to be able to state whether the increased fading is due to the resin or to some other factor such as catalyst, yellowing of the resin, etc.

"(8) A relative ranking of the resins included in this study shows: (a) without exception dimethylol cyclic ethylene urea has the greatest adverse effect on lightfastness. (b) Guanyl urea-formaldehyde resin is next in its effect on lightfastness. Other studies, not reported in this paper, have shown that the inclusion of copper compounds in such treatments substantially reduce the loss in lightfastness. (c) With still less effect on lightfastness, we find a miscellaneous group of finishes, namely, melamine formaldehyde resins, triazones and non-nitrogenous finishes. While their effect is not severe, these finishes consistently cause some deterioration in lightfastness. (d) For crease-proofing treatments which have little or no adverse effect on lightfastness, we find: a novel chlorine resistant dimethylol cyclic compound, urea formaldehyde resins and tetramethylol acetylene diurea. In many instances, these compounds actually improve lightfastness as compared to the untreated dyeings. The fact that several of these compounds contain methylol groups do not cause fading per se. The dimethylol cyclic compound included in this group is a very recent development which has already been produced on a semi-works basis. Because of patent considerations, we are sorry that we are unable to describe the chemical structure.

"(9) The lightfastness of all four classes of dyestuffs studied appear to be substantially effected by certain types of creaseproofing agents. What is very surprising is the uniformity with which all of the dyestuffs react to the vari-



J. David Reid, S.R.R.L., who was chairman of the first session of the conference, is shown flanked by the four speakers of the session (left to right) Rex H. Fink, The Clorox Co.; Herman B. Goldstein, Warwick Chemical Co.; W. Norbert Berard, S.R.R.L.; and Hugh H. Mosher, Arkansas Chemical Co.





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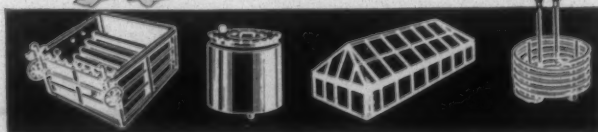
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ous treatments. Stated differently, the treatments which cause an adverse effect on lightfastness, do so uniformly on all of the dyeings; those treatments which cause no adverse effects, are uniformly good with all of the dyeings. . . . Although the degree of fading is not the same for the various dyestuffs classes, the relative effects of the various finishes is quite similar. Because of the great variety in the types of dyes used in this study, this leads us to the conclusion that the effect which these resins have on lightfastness is probably not due to a reaction between the resin and the dyestuff. Instead, we feel that our data strengthens the view that these effects are due to some light screening phenomenon, such as radiation antagonism.

"(10) All experiments were performed on cloth dyed with a single color. It has been our experience that a commercial dyeing, which usually involves a mixture of colors, will simply produce an additive effect of the individual colors present."

"Formic Acid Colloid of Methylolmelamine as a Weather and Rot-Resistant Finish for Cotton" was the title of a paper by W. Norbert Berard, Gloria A. Gautreaux and Wilson A. Reeves, all of Southern Regional Research Laboratory, delivered at the conference by Berard. He said that a study of application techniques of methylolmelamine resins to cotton has revealed a practical method for producing cotton fabric with outstanding rot resistance and improved weather resistance. This method is based upon the use of an acid colloid of methylolmelamine whose application is the same as that conventionally used for resin finishing; that is, pad, dry and cure.

"The main difference," Berard said, "is the use of formic acid to produce a colloid. Microscopical photographs show that methylolmelamine colloids (one to four hours old) are deposited in the outer portion of the cell wall of the fiber, whereas the conventional process deposits resin about halfway through the cell wall, and the wet-cure Arigal process deposits uniformly throughout the cell wall. Colloids five hours or older are deposited in much the same position as obtained by the conventional process. Only the

fresh (one to four hour) colloids give outstanding rot resistance."

Rot and weather resistance was achieved with trimethylolmelamine by addition of acetic acid and a metal salt to the aqueous solution of methylolmelamine just before finishing the fabric. Best rot resistance was obtained using the colloids within two hours after preparation. With 12 per cent resin imparted by use of a fresh acid colloid, print cloth retained 100 per cent strength after 21 weeks of soil burial. This is comparable to results obtained with partially acetylated, fully acetylated and cyanoethylated print cloth and cloth finished by the Arigal process, he said. The results were substantially better than those obtained with the same trimethylolmelamine applied by the conventional technique and also much better than that reported for additive type fungicides.

"The rot resistance imparted to cotton by acid colloids is accomplished by controlled penetration of essentially monomeric methylolmelamine which is subsequently polymerized," Berard said. For the colloids of polymeric trimethylolmelamine to penetrate cotton, the original colloidal properties must be modified by the presence of the polymer and take on some of the properties of a low molecular weight polymer solution which permits penetration. As polymerization proceeds still further, the colloidal properties are correspondingly modified but the polymer particles themselves become too large to penetrate the fiber, he concluded.

#### Wrinkle-Resistant Treatment

Permanent set and the physical mechanism of wrinkle-resistant treatments, fundamental problems in the development of wash-and-wear cottons, were discussed by A. Mason DuPre Jr., S.R.R.L. Structural elements of the cotton fiber were discussed in the paper and illustrated with photographs showing these microscopical elements such as fibrils (bundles of cellulose chains) and growth layers.

"When a cotton fiber is stretched, it does not return to



Alfred E. Brown, (third from left), Harris Research Laboratories, was the chairman of the afternoon session on the first day of the conference. Speakers at the session included (left to right) Charles F. Goldthwait, North Carolina State College, Raleigh; A. Mason Dupre, S.R.R.L.; and Rollin S. Orr, S.R.R.L.



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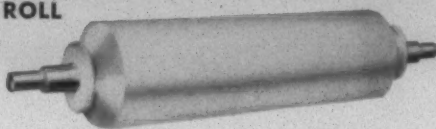
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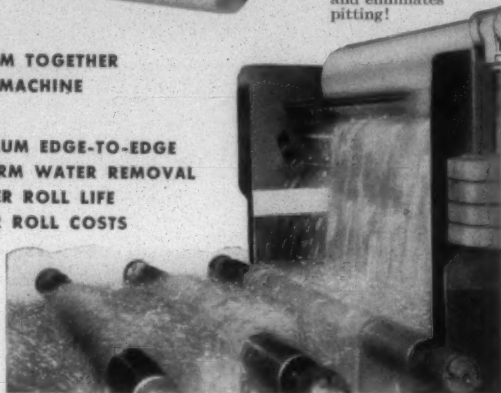
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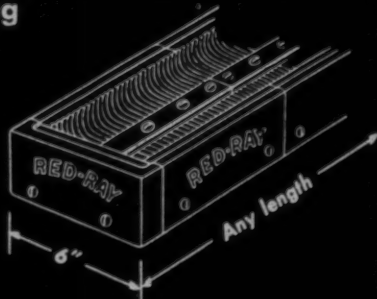
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its original length with removal of the stretching forces, even after long period of time," he said. "The residual, or unrecovered, elongation is one form of permanent set than can be imparted to cotton fibers. This property leads to loss of elasticity and consequent wrinkling and musing of untreated cotton fabrics." DuPre supported the theory that slippage and ensuing loss of elasticity occurs between growth layers as well as between other structural elements, and that chemical treatments applied to give a wrinkle-resistant finish do so by crosslinking the growth layers, as well as other structural elements, and thus reduce slippage. Another theory of the mechanism of wrinkle-resistance attributes movement primarily to the structural elements of the fibrils, that is, between cellulose chains, groups of chains and crystalline regions.

DuPre expressed the hope that more concerted attention will be given by more people and organizations to solving the important problem of the true mechanism of permanent set in the cotton fiber and in assessing the importance of the role played by crosslinking between growth layers. The sooner the problems are solved, the sooner scientists can proceed more intelligently in applying their specialized knowledge to developing more useful products from cotton.

### Smooth Finish For Lightweights

Laboratory successes in producing smooth, silky, lightweight cotton fabrics for use in clothing interlinings were described by Charles F. Goldthwait, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, in a paper entitled, "Improving Smoothness of Cotton Fabrics." He said that the result of experimentation "has been the obtaining of finishes of different degrees of smoothness, of luster or glaze, and of durability, some of them with a degree of novelty." Swelling agents used were sodium hydroxide, sulphuric acid and molar cupri-ethylene diamine.

Print cloth was pre-swollen with one of these agents, padded to contain about three per cent Zelan AP then squeezed to the usual pickup and calendered wet. The immediate result, he said, was very smooth finishes but the fabric was stiff and approached tracing cloth in appearance. Three methods were used to break the stiff glaze. A boiling method resulted in extremely lustrous finishes, he said. While emphasizing that the results he reported were made on laboratory scale, Goldthwait said, "some of the best results could be improved in a finishing plant because of such things as more favorable calendering conditions."

### Triazones

The second morning session of the two-day conference was devoted to discussions of four creaseproofing agents for white cottons. In discussing triazones, R. L. Wayland Jr., Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., said while the compounds have been known for some time they "have only recently come into prominence as creaseproofing agents. Fabrics treated with pure triazone resins show no damage due to retained chlorine and when triazone resins are mixed with resins normally exhibiting high damage due to retained chlorine, they exert a chlorine damage depressant effect. Triazone resin finishes compare favorably with the best of the nitrogenous resin finishes in respect to durability and crease resistance to fabric strength relationships.

Fabrics treated with some triazone resins show a tendency to discolor at elevated temperatures but this discoloration



can be easily removed. Although the triazone resins have been accused of imparting odor to fabrics this has not been a problem in commercial usage where properly prepared resins and proper treating conditions have been employed. The triazone resins have now been used commercially on a large scale and have been found to be a valuable addition to the finisher's line of creaseproofing materials.

#### Acetals

Acetal reactants, relatively new entrants in the field of cellulosic fiber modification, were discussed by J. B. Irvine, Quaker Chemical Products Corp., in delivering a paper by himself, T. J. Cronin and J. H. Davids. A significant development during the past year has been the introduction of a new modified glycol acetal for wash-and-wear finishing of cotton. The acetal is known as Quaker Reactant 53. The object of Irvine's paper was to discuss applications of this compound to cotton fabrics.

The general usefulness of the earlier modified glycol acetal suggested the possibility of a product with similar advantages and additionally high crease resistance. This approach, he said, led to Quaker Reactant 53, through which chlorine safety, durability of effect, ease of curing and high crease resistance were all obtained. Tensile strength reductions by the newer more complex glycol acetal were found to be of the same order as those for most of the thermosetting resins which give similarly good crease resistance.

Laboratory evaluations showed that magnesium chloride was the most satisfactory catalysts of those in current use. A plot of the efficiency factor (crease resistance increase divided by major percentage tensile loss whether warp or

filling) indicates that as far as concentration of catalyst is concerned, there is no optimum value.

"Using a concentration of four per cent Aerotex Accelerator MK a range of time and temperature combinations was examined," Irvine said. Crease resistance rises sharply as the temperature of curing is increased. However, he pointed out, the major tensile loss also rises rapidly with increased curing temperatures. "A plot of the efficiency factor clearly indicates the best curing temperature to be near 310 degrees for curing times of 60 to 90 seconds," Irvine declared. This has been confirmed repeatedly in production work, he added. "A different catalyst, the chemical nature of which has not yet been disclosed but which is currently available under the proprietary designation 'Catalyst RCL' has been used to cure the new acetal reactant at lower temperatures and/or shorter times."

In the course of his paper, Irvine told of various laboratory examinations of the new acetal treatment on percale and muslin sheeting, 1.75 yard sateen, interlining, 1.48 yard twill, 7.2 ounce duck, 2.6 yard flat duck, 88x52 oxford cloth, shirting, gingham and poplin. In concluding, Irvine said, "Obviously no single one of the four leading candidates for wash-wear finishes can supply the answer to all finishing problems. Each has its advantages and its disadvantages." Certainly the new modified glycol acetal, which does not suffer from chlorine susceptibility or amine odor development problems will continue to expand its usefulness in the better quality wash-wear finishing of cotton.

Fred B. Shippee, Gagliardi Research Corp., delivered a paper concerning the usefulness of epoxy resins blended

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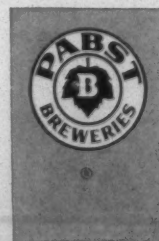
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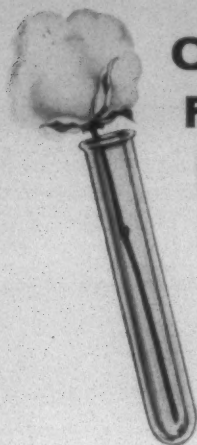
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Chairman of the morning session on the second day of the conference was Arnold L. Lippert, Joseph Bancroft & Sons.

with dimethylol ethylene urea in wash-and-wear finishing of cotton goods. Results of tests have showed, he said, that epoxy blends have essentially complete resistance to damage by chlorine bleaching, high crease resistance and wash-and-wear performance; and durability to repeated chlorine and other type launderings. He said that the major drawback of the finish is cost. This is the result of the high initial cost of the resin and the high concentration of resins needed for good performance which is caused by their higher molecular weight.

Experimentation with epoxy-triazone blends was not successful because of the objectionable odor left in treated fabrics. Blends with a total of ten per cent solids using DMEU, a methylated trimethylol melamine and a methylated polymethylol urea showed that combinations of epoxy resin with DMEU were outstanding in crease resistance and superior to the other blends, he said. Strenuous washings showed only the epoxy-DMEU blends had a crease resistance as durable as the epoxy resins alone.

"While nitrogenous based resins may appear to give good resistance to chlorine bleaches under selected test conditions," he said, "epoxy resins alone or in combination with DMEU are foolproof under most conditions of chlorination and scorching." This is true not only of tensile strength damage but also for durability of crease resistance and wash-and-wear properties. He said that the search for other more efficient epoxides to be used alone or in blends with dialdehyde, DMEU and other chemicals was continuing, "with particular effort to find even more economical and more efficient epoxy systems. Good possibilities exist also in the explorations of the intermediates or precursors of epoxy resins which may be reacted with cotton."

#### Triazines

A wide range of dry and wet wrinkle recovery values and good chlorine resistance is afforded by a new triazine-based



cross linking agent, according to Theodore F. Cooke, American Cyanamid Co. The new triazine results in only moderate decreases in tensile strength, shows low soil pick-up during washing and is resistant to acid hydrolysis. He said that the reactant does not present a fish odor problem and exhibits a minimum of formaldehyde odor.

The use of magnesium chloride as a catalyst and curing at 330 degrees produces a finish with good wrinkle recovery-tensile strength relationship, Cooke said. Tests show that triazine may be used with a non-nitrogen metal salt accelerator without producing fish odors even without after-washing. Cooke noted that "the elimination of after-washing to reduce or remove fish odor represents an economic advantage" for triazine finishes.

"Amine Odor In Resin-Treated Fabrics" was the title of a paper written by A. C. Nuessle, E. O. J. Heiges and R. A. Olney, all of Rohm & Haas, and delivered by Nuessle. It pointed out that one of the problems associated with the use of nitrogenous resins on textile fabrics is the spasmodic and usually unpredictable development of fishy amine odor. While the incidence of odor is not high, Nuessle said that it almost always leads to a complaint.

By laboratory technique he said it was found that three ingredients are necessary for formation of amine odor: ammonia, formaldehyde and formic acid (or formic salt). If any one of these is completely eliminated, no fishy trimethylamine will be produced, he said. "Unfortunately, ammonia and formaldehyde cannot be completely excluded as sufficient quantities can be produced during the cure by break-down of the urea resin. Therefore, the formate component is the only one which is subject to control," he said.

#### Formate Elimination

Methods of eliminating or reducing formate content of the resin bath are: (1) deionization shortly before use; (2) use of fresh resin (as old or aged resin may contain formic acid from air-oxidation of formaldehyde); and (3) avoidance of other finishing agents (certain non-durable water repellents) containing formic acid as an ingredient. He pointed out that if zinc nitrate catalyst is used with ethylene urea-formaldehyde finishes not only may the use of ammonium salt catalyst be avoided but also, in case a source of ammonia is present through error, the zinc salt will tend to hold the resulting trimethylamine so that it will not be liberated until the fabric is given its first alkaline washing. This will be of no benefit if the fabric is to be mill-washed but may provide added insurance against fish odor if the fabric is not after-washed.

Citing other factors studied during the course of the investigation, Nuessle said, "invariably, the higher the (curing) temperature, the more amine was produced. This was true regardless of type of resin." Acidity does not prove to be a critical factor. "High acidity has more to do with evolution of amine than with its production." He said that cotton and rayon gave identical results. Concerning the reaction producing trimethylamine, Nuessle said, "it is believed that the Leuckart reaction between formaldehyde, ammonia and formate is responsible in most instances."

#### Fiber Structure

A review of investigations relating fiber structure to mechanical properties of cotton was given in a paper delivered by Rollin S. Orr and written by Lloyd B. DeLuca,

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# Thomaston Mills

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Albert W. Burgis, James N. Grant and Orr, all of S.R.R.L. The relationship of fibril alignment, as measured by the X-ray technique, to the strength and the elongation properties of cotton covering a wide range in physical properties was discussed. The paper points out that alteration of mechanical properties of cotton brought about degradation in hydrochloric acid, mercerization, decrystallization in ethylamine, resin treatment and acetylation are related to changes in fiber structure.

A report of studies by George L. Drake and John D. Guthrie, both of S.R.R.L., in making 80-square cotton fabric crease resistant by processing with APO, tris (1-*asiridinyl*) phosphine oxide, resin was given by Drake. Application was made by wetting the fabric with an aqueous solution of APO containing catalytic quantities of zinc

flouborate, squeezing out the excess, drying for four minutes at 80-90 degrees Centigrade, and curing for four minutes at 140 degrees Centigrade followed by a good washing. It was found that an aftertreatment with one per cent Primerit VS solution increased the crease recovery angle.

Monsanto crease angles of from 250 to 300 degrees (warp-filling) have been obtained, depending on the resin add-on. Tests show that the crease recovery is not changed to a great extent by home laundering. A loss of 30 per cent in Elmendorf tearing strength was observed with samples with over 300 degrees crease recovery angles. Creases durable to washing were obtained by drying the fabric with a hand iron followed by an over cure. In addition to imparting crease resistance, APO resin imparts some degree of flame resistance to the fabric.

Promotions, Resignations, Honors,  
Transfers, Appointments, Elections,  
Civic and Associational Activities

## PERSONAL NEWS

A joint "Citizen of the Year" award has been presented to Roger Milliken, Spartanburg, S. C., president of Deering Milliken Corp., and Robert T. Stevens, New York, president of J. P. Stevens Co. Inc., by the Greenville, S. C., Chapter, Society



Roger Milliken



R. T. Stevens

for the Advancement of Management. The two men were singled out as examples of the American system of free enterprise. Milliken was cited for the "care with which he maintains a decentralized organization." Stevens was praised for his "leadership in combining many separate companies into one great, strong and respected organization."

A. Ward Peacock has been named secretary of Erwin Mills, Durham, N. C., succeeding E. W. Dunham. Peacock, who joined the company in 1952, is a graduate of the University of North Carolina and the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration where he received a M.B.A. He began work in the company's cost accounting department and in October 1957 was elected assistant secretary of the company. . . . E. W. Dunham, who served the company for nearly 39 years, retired at the end of September. He joined the company in 1919 as a bookkeeper in the general of-

fices in Durham. In 1924 he was made head bookkeeper. In 1948 he was elected secretary of the company and in 1954 assumed the additional duties of assistant treasurer.

Fred C. Page Jr. has been appointed superintendent in charge of the fibers division of Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C. Page was formerly head of raw stock processing . . . Hubert Parker, head of the decentralized quality control department, will assume Page's former responsibilities over wool blending, scouring and waste and will also supervise raw stock dyeing.

Felix B. Montgomery Jr. has been elected president and treasurer of Pisgah Mills, Brevard, N. C., succeeding E. W. Montgomery who has been named chairman of the board of directors. All other officers of the mill have been re-elected. They are: F. B. Montgomery, vice-president; W. M. Melton, vice-president; R. C. Muse, secretary. Muse will also act as controller and Melton will be assistant to the president.

H. W. Whitcomb, president of Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C., has been elected president of Nye-Waite Co., Fieldcrest's newly acquired carpet manufacturing subsidiary in Auburn, N. Y.

E. Connell and E. Ingle have been appointed to cover specified Southern and Central sales areas for Franklin Process Co. Division of Indian Head Mills, New York City. Connell will cover the states of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. Prior to joining the staff of Franklin Process, he had served for two years as field representative of McCalman-Hill Inc. in oil field construction and crude oil exploration. Ingle's

territory includes the states of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida and Kentucky. He was formerly for two years assistant production manager of Peerless Woolen Mills, Greensboro, N. C., and was an agent for Volunteer State Life Insurance Co. from 1955 until he joined Franklin Process.

Alfred G. New, who has been superintendent and plant manager of Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., has been promoted to general manager of the plant. Judson Mills is a division of Cotwool Mfg. Corp., Lewiston, Me. . . . W. G. Humphrey, former superintendent of the synthetic division has been named plant manager of the cotton division . . . J. C. Simmons has been named superintendent of the synthetic division. Simmons was formerly plant controller.

John W. Walker has been named assistant general manager of Gerrish Milliken Mills, Pendleton, S. C., a division of Pacolet (S. C.) Mfg. Co. Walker retains the position of assistant general manager of Machias (Me.) Mills.

Richard H. Powers has been appointed sales manager, filament yarns, for Celanese Corp. of America's textile division. Powers has been with Celanese for nine years, having joined the company as a salesman in the New York district in 1949 upon graduation from Siena College with a B.S. degree in economics. His most recent position was sales manager for rayon filament yarns at the company's textile division headquarters, Charlotte.

Charles W. Carvin Jr. has been appointed assistant to W. G. Luttge, vice-president



and general manager, marketing, for the Chemstrand Corp. Carvin has been serving as an executive assistant in the merchandising department. Prior to joining Chemstrand in 1955, he had held sales and converting positions with Charles W. Carvin Co., New York City; The Borvin Co., New York City; and United Fabrics Co., Chicago. A native of Pennsylvania, Carvin attended North Carolina State College. He will headquarter at the company's New York offices.

Americo Silva has joined Amerotron Co., New York City, division of Textron Inc. He will be concerned with quality control and matters of adjustment. For the past 11 years Silva was associated with J. W. Valentine Co., and prior to that with the U. S. Testing Co. for 20 years.



Horace Pennington

Horace Pennington has been named manager of the Dwight Division of Cone Mills Corp., Gadsden, Ala. Pennington replaces Charles Moody who will head a new section of Cone Mills' research division. Moody will be located in Greensboro. Pennington has been with Cone Mills since 1933 and for the past several years has been assistant to Edwin M. Holt, assistant vice-president. He studied for one year at the University of North Carolina, Chapel

Hill, and for three years at North Carolina State College, School of Textiles, Raleigh. He served as president of the Southern Textile Association last year and is this year's chairman of the board of governors of that organization. He is a member of the Quality Control Association.

Richard M. Detwiler has been named director of publicity of the Wool Bureau Inc., succeeding Albert W. Bates. Until his new assignment, Detwiler was for five years manager of the corporate and institutional public relations division of the public relations department of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn Inc. He was previously director of public relations for the Edison Institute, a Ford affiliate in Dearborn, Mich.; assistant to the vice-president in charge of public relations for the Chase National Bank; and a staff writer and assistant Sunday editor for the Rocky Mountain News, Denver, Colo. He is a Yale graduate.

Charles E. Kerchner, superintendent of power for Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., is one of 18 power engineers featured in a 28-page brochure, "This Is The Power Engineer," recently published by *Power Engineering*, a leading national magazine for power engineers. Kerchner, who has been with Cone Mills for 25 years, was chosen to represent all power engineers in the textile industry. Before coming to Cone Mills he had worked for Combustion Engineering Co. and taught at the University of North Dakota. He holds B.S. and M.E.

degrees from Pennsylvania State University and is a registered professional engineer.



Royden Walters

Royden Walters has been appointed executive assistant to the president of Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. Before joining the company, Walters had been associated with the Borg-Warner Corp. as treasurer-secretary-controller of its Long Mfg. Division, Detroit, Mich., and as treasurer of the Long Mfg. Co. Ltd. and Cello Products Ltd., of Toronto, Canada.

Henry A. Jewell has been named director of procurement and material for Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. Jewell, who came to Saco-Lowell from Long Mfg. Division of Borg-Warner Corp., where he was director of purchases, has spent a lifetime in purchasing, material control and production management with Long, Detroit Gear, and Norge Divisions of Borg-Warner, as well as Bendix Home Appliances, Kelvinator Corp., and Timken-Detroit Axle Co. At one time he was president of the Detroit Mechanical Hoist Corp. . . . Albert F. Koepcke has been appointed director of industrial and public relations and advertising. Koepcke, who came directly from Borg-Warner's central office in Chicago, has had wide experience in the newspaper, printing and automotive fields. He was on the staffs

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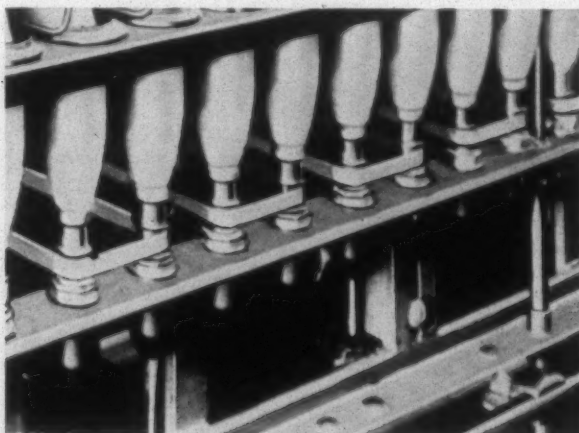
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## PERSONAL NEWS

of the old Chicago Journal, Detroit Free Press and Detroit Times; was on the president's staff of the W. F. Hall Printing Co., Chicago; and held various industrial relations posts with Chevrolet Gear & Axle Division of General Motors and Hudson Motor Car Co. prior to becoming assistant to the president of Borg-Warner.



Bayne Keever

Bayne Keever has joined the staff of F. A. Young Machine Co. of Gastonia, N. C., as engineer. He brings a wide experience in knowledge of spinning installations. A graduate of High Point (N. C.) College, he had a year of teaching before entering the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy of King's Point, Long Island, N. Y. Upon graduation he received his license as a Marine Engineer from the U. S. Coast Guard. He worked four years as marine engineer for the Texas Co. of New York and then became associated with Burlington Industries as industrial engineer. Before joining the F. A. Young Co., he served as industrial engineer, plant superintendent and later as sales engineer with the Roberts Co. of Sanford, N. C.

Richard C. Brown has been named to the newly-created position as manager of program analysis for the Chemstrand Corp. Brown has been serving as a chemical engineer for the company's development department at Decatur, Ala. He will be moving to New York shortly as part of his new assignment. Before joining Chemstrand in 1955, Brown was with Standard Oil Co. of Indiana at Whiting, Ind. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Northwestern University and a Master of Science from Columbia, both in chemical engineering.

Excelsior Mills, Union, S. C., has announced nine promotions. M. C. Stone Jr., superintendent of the greige mill in Union, has been named merchandising manager for Excelsior. A graduate of Georgia Tech., Stone has been with the company since 1953. . . . William B. Schoenthaler, superintendent of Excelsior Mills No. 3, at Rutherfordton, N. C., will succeed Stone at Union. Schoenthaler is a graduate of Bowdoin (Mass.) College. . . . William G.

Ballard, overseer of carding and spinning at the Union plant has been named superintendent of the mill at Rutherfordton. He is a North Carolina State College graduate and has been with Excelsior since 1953.

William E. Greene, formerly with Hatch Mills, Columbus, Ga., has been named overseer of picking, carding and spinning at the Union plant. . . . Technical Superintendent Kermit La Fleur of Excelsior, has been promoted to group leader for wool and worsted research with the Deering Milliken Research Corp. A chemistry graduate of Colby College, he joined the company in 1952. . . . E. E. Hance, in charge of finishing for Excelsior, replaces La Fleur. He joined the company in 1949 following graduation from Furman University. . . . Roy H. France succeeds Hance. A graduate of Clemson College, he comes to Excelsior from Amerotron Corp.'s plant at Barnwell, S. C. . . . William T. Elson has been named superintendent of the pilot plant of Hatch Mills in Columbus, N. C. He was previously in charge of preparation at the Union plant. He has been with Excelsior for the past eight years. . . . Neil E. Constance takes over the Union post vacated by Elson. A graduate of Wofford College, Constance has been with the firm for about a year. Excelsior is a member of the Deering Milliken group.



J. W. Calvert

Jackie W. Calvert has been appointed to the sales staff of Whitin Machine Works at the Spartanburg, S. C., office. Calvert was born in Spartanburg, S. C., and educated in the schools there. He graduated from the Textile School, Clemson College. He was most recently employed by the Beaumont Division of Spartan Mills where, since 1955, he had been assigned to the time study department and as a supervisor in the spinning room.

Dr. Gilman S. Hooper has been named vice-president in charge of research at Industrial Rayon Corp., Cleveland, Ohio, and L. Louis Malm has been appointed vice-president in charge of engineering. Dr. Hooper joined Industrial Rayon's high polymer research division in 1949. He was promoted to assistant manager of high polymer research in 1951 and, a year later, was appointed manager of the division. He was named director of research last year. Dr.

Hooper received his B.S. from Colby College and his M.S. and Ph.D. in chemistry from Brown University. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the American Chemical Society, the American Association of Textile Technologists and the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists. Malm joined Industrial Rayon's engineering staff in 1944, moved up to plants and process engineer in 1945 and was named chief engineer for the company in 1949. He is a chemical engineering graduate of the University of Colorado. He is a member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and the Chemists' Club of New York.



E. Forrest Kulp

E. Forrest Kulp has joined Engineered Products Division of Gower Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., to head their expanded sales effort in the North Carolina-Virginia area. As district sales manager for North Carolina and Virginia, Kulp will handle sales and engineering of the firm's complete line of conveyors, storage racks and special machinery. Formerly with American Monorail Co., Kulp was district manager in Cleveland, Ohio, for the past four years.

Sydney Cone, vice-president of Cone Mills, Greensboro, N. C., will speak on "Launderability and The Dyeing, Printing and Finishing of 1959 Textiles," during a two-day laundry-textile industry conference being held November 7-8 in New York by the American Institute of Laundering.

J. T. Griffis was elected president of the Asbestos Textile Institute at the organization's annual meeting in September at the Hotel Commodore, New York City. Griffis is vice-president and general manager of Southern Asbestos Co., Charlotte, subsidiary of the Thermoid Co., Trenton, N. J. He has been with Southern Asbestos since 1922, having served in various positions. Other officers elected at the institute's annual meeting were: vice-president, A. J. Scanlon of American Asbestos Co., Norristown, Pa.; treasurer, W. S. Hough, Johns-Mansville Co.; secretary and assistant treasurer, Dr. M. C. Shaw of the Philadelphia Textile School, Philadelphia, Pa.

Werner Pels, a recent graduate of Georgia Institute of Technology where he earned a Master's degree in textile chemistry, has joined the technical staff of the National Cotton Council's utilization and research division. Pels will be located in the council's Washington office.

Everett H. Johnson, senior vice-president in charge of sales of Wellington Sears Co., retired September 30 after 41 years' service. Johnson's decision was for reasons of health and his services will still be available to the company on a consulting basis. He joined the Boston office of Wellington Sears in 1917 as an office boy. After serving in various departments of the company, he eventually concentrated his activities on sales, and was transferred to the New York office in 1923. Here his sales responsi-

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bilities were chiefly concerned with greige goods and he later became head of the heavy greige goods department. He became a vice-president in 1943 and a member of the board of directors in 1944. He has occupied his present post since 1955.



Leon Seidel

Leon Seidel, technical sales representative for Lurex metallic yarn, has been transferred to headquarters of the new consolidated Zefran and Lurex sales group at The Dow Chemical Co.'s textile fibers department, Williamsburg, Va. Seidel was formerly based in New York City at 350 Fifth Avenue. A former associate editor of *Textile Industries* magazine and specialist in plant management with Frank Associates, weavers of synthetic fibers, Seidel will continue to supply technical service to customers for Lurex.

S. J. Craig Jr. has been named general manager of Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C. For the past several years Craig has been manager of Hatch Mill at Columbus, N. C. He is a graduate of Clemson College.

Thomas L. Riggan, control manager of the Du Pont Co.'s fabrics and finishes department retired last month after 45 years with the company. Riggan joined Du Pont in 1913 as stenographer and bookkeeper in the smokeless powder department, Haskell,

N. J. In 1917 he became head cost clerk and in 1918 was made chief clerk. He was transferred to the fabrics and finishes department in 1925 as special assistant to the control manager. He worked his way up in that department and in 1935 was named control manager.

R. R. (Dick) Braucher has been named field representative in the Southeast for Parker Gask-O-Seals, synthetic rubber o-rings and related products produced by Parker Seal Co., division of Parker-Hannifin Corp., Cleveland, Ohio and Culver City, Calif. Braucher's duties will include co-operative work with Parker O-ring distributors. Since 1955, Braucher has been in production work in the Berea, Ky., plant of Parker Seal Co. Previously, he was with Neff-Perkins Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Sweet Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; and B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron.

Rea Hinson Jr. has been appointed sales representative for the St. Louis office of Cone Mills. Hinson has been associated with Cone Mills' Atlanta office since September 1957. In his present capacity he will be assisting William Lakamp. Hinson received a B.S. degree from the University of North Carolina in 1957.

E. J. Thomas has been named chairman of the board of directors of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, succeeding P. W. Litchfield, now honorary chairman of the board. Thomas continues as the company's chief executive officer. . . . Russell DeYoung, executive vice-president, succeeds

Thomas, becoming the company's ninth president. . . . P. E. H. Leroy, executive vice-president, has been elected vice-chairman and continues as the company's chief financial officer.

The annual award of the Textile Section of the New York Board of Trade will be presented to F. E. Grier, president of Abney Mills, Greenwood, S. C., at a luncheon at The Waldorf-Astoria on November 13, 1958.



J. R. Prendergast

James R. Prendergast has joined TEXTILE BULLETIN's advertising staff and will represent this journal in the Southern territory. A native of Bristol, Tenn., he attended the University of Tennessee. Upon the completion of his college career, he entered the advertising field and has had six years' experience in radio, television, publication and advertising agency work. Prior to coming with the BULLETIN, he was account executive with a Charlotte advertising agency, where he served several textile companies. He will continue to make his home in Charlotte.

Asher Lane Jr. has been appointed general traffic manager for the Chemstrand Corp. Lane, former director of sales for the Baggett Transportation Co. of Birming-

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GASTONIA, N. C.

## PERSONAL NEWS

ham, Ala., will make his headquarters in New York. He had served with Baggett since 1953, and previously was sales manager for Delta Airlines at Dallas, Tex., and Birmingham, Ala.

William G. Livingston has been promoted to director of program evaluation for the Chemstrand Corp.'s finance department. Livingston has been with the chemical textile fiber manufacturer since 1952. Before joining Chemstrand, he was a cost accountant with Dennison Mfg. Co., Framingham, Mass. A native of Detroit, Livingston is a graduate of Yale University. He is a member of the National Association of Accountants.



Thomas D. Ramsey

Thomas D. Ramsey has been appointed district sales manager in the Gastonia, N. C., area for the Naugatuck Chemical division, U. S. Rubber Co. In this position, Ramsey will be responsible for sales of all the division's products in the South Atlantic district as well as the production of the Gastonia, N. C., Lotol compounding plant. He will report to G. L. Dennis, manager of field sales. Ramsey, formerly a technical sales representative for the division in the Los Angeles area, replaces Claude H. Allard, who has been assigned to a production post at Naugatuck, Conn. Holder of a chemistry degree from the University of North Carolina, Ramsey joined Naugatuck Chemical as a junior research chemist in 1946.

Frank Hawthorn has become technical superintendent of Abbeville (S. C.) Mills. Hawthorn, who joined the plant in 1949, has been head of production planning and control and of industrial engineering. . . . John Broome has been named to head planning, production and control. He joined the company in 1956. . . . Jack Coursey takes over as Broome's assistant. Tom E. Peden has resigned as plant manager. Peden first joined the company in 1946 left in 1949 and rejoined it in 1956. He is taking a position with Burlington Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

Four technical representatives have been transferred by Union Carbide Chemicals Co., division of Union Carbide Corp. The transfers are: D. Wallace Enright from the Charlotte district to the Chicago district; Alan J. Lyon from the general sales office to the Charlotte district; Alan R. Mitchell from the New York district to the Philadelphia district, and Joseph L. Suhadolnik from the general sales office to the Newark district.

Acting Dean Gaston Gage, a Clemson textile professor and department head since 1932, has been named dean of the Clemson College School of Textiles. A native of Chester, he has been acting dean since Nov. 1, 1957. He joined the Clemson staff as an instructor in 1932, became associate profes-

sor in 1943, and later head of the yarn manufacturing department. He served as an overseer in the card room, spinning room and cloth room at Aragon Baldwin Mills in Chester prior to 1932. A transfer from the University of South Carolina, Dean Gage received the B.S. from Clemson in 1921. He also studied at the University of North Carolina and earned a B. Ed. at Pennsylvania State College in 1941. He is a member of the American Society for Testing Material; International Organization for Standardization, Technical Committee on Textiles; American Society of Quality Control; National Council for Textile Education and the Textile Institute. He is also a member of the Kappa Alpha and Phi Psi, fraternal organizations.

M. V. Wells, personnel director of Greenwood (S. C.) Mills, has been elected chairman of the personnel division of the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association succeeding James M. Fuller, personnel director of Woodside Mills, Greenville. . . . Jack Reems, personnel director of Abbeville (S. C.) Mills, was elected vice-chairman. . . . Claude Crocker of Clinton and Allen Suttle of Great Falls were elected to three-year terms as directors.

Oliver W. Benson, assistant foreman on the second shift in the weave room of the Karastan Rug Mill, Leaksville, N. C., branch of the Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C., recently completed 40 years' service with the company. His continuous service began when he joined the Bedspring mill October 5, 1918. For about 20 years he worked as a loom fixer with the Karastan mill. He has been a supervisor since 1943.

Erwin G. Walker has been named sales manager of American Cyanamid Co.'s fibers division. Walker, who assumes his post December 1, will supervise the operations of the division's four sales departments. He will report to William L. Lydell Jr., now general sales manager, who on that date will become director of marketing.

Hayne Haigler of Cartersville (Ga.) Goodyear Mills, has been named president of the Cartersville Kiwanis Club.

R. C. Collins has been named superintendent of Valley Mills Inc., Columbiana, Ala., succeeding Edgar Israel who has been made superintendent of Starkville (Miss.) Mills. . . . M. D. Street has been appointed superintendent of quality control for Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria, Ala.; Valley Mills; Starkville Mills; and Buck-Felt Inc.

Lawrence L. Heffner has resigned as chief chemist in charge of the finishing plant of William E. Hooper & Sons Co., Baltimore, Md., to accept the post of cotton finishing extension specialist of the Research Center in the School of Textiles, North Carolina State College. Heffner has had over-all responsibility for all phases of finishing plant operations at the Hooper firm, industrial cotton and textile manufacturer and finisher. As cotton finishing extension specialist he will keep dyeing and finishing plants informed of developments in cotton dyeing and finishing. The new extension project in the School of Textiles is made possible by a three-year contract

awarded by the Agricultural Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

E. P. Dameron has been elected a director of Marion (N. C.) Mfg. Co., replacing the late O. A. Workman. Dameron is an attorney of Marion, N. C., being a member of the firm of Proctor & Dameron. He is a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Miss E. Rozella Abernethy, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of American & Efrid Mills, Mount Holly, N. C., was guest of honor at a dinner at the Charlotte City Club last month marking her retirement after 50 years with the firm. Miss Abernethy was presented with an engraved piece of silver. She joined the firm in 1908 when the name was Nims Mfg. Co. In 1943 she was named assistant secretary and assistant treasurer.

Monroe Whitt has been appointed purchasing agent for Proximity Print Works of the Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C. Whitt is being transferred from the central purchasing department of the company where he has been employed since 1946. He has been assistant purchasing agent since 1956. Before joining Cone Mills, Whitt was an accountant with the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.

Ridley Watts has resigned as executive vice-president of Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., effective November 30. Watts will be retained as a consultant by the company. He joined Spartan in 1945 and has been in charge of the New York sales office. He was previously associated with Ridley Watts & Co., mill selling house until its liquidation in 1930. He was also a partner in Taylor, Clapp & Beall from 1940 until 1948.

J. B. Dixon, superintendent of Joan Mills, Hickory, N. C., has been relieved of his duties by Harold Ansin, president of the firm and replaced by Robert L. MacFadeyn, former plant superintendent at the firm's Lowell, Mass., plant. Dixon came to Joan about a year and a half ago from LaFrance Textiles Ltd. where he was resident manager of the plant in Woodstock, Ontario. . . . Also relieved of duties was Maxie Dixon, a brother, and assistant manager.

Walter D. Hindle has resigned as director of applications research of Chemstrand Corp., Decatur, Ala. Hindle joined the company in 1954 as associate director of textile research. He did not make known his future plans.

L. E. Gatlin Jr. has been named general manager of Newberry (S. C.) Mills replacing James E. Britt who was relieved of duties several months ago following labor-management difficulties at the plant. Gatlin is a former senior associate in the textile division of Kirt Salmon Associates, Washington, D. C.

All officers of the Textile Hall Corp., Greenville, S. C., were re-elected at the annual meeting held in conjunction with the Southern Textile Exposition. Re-elected were James H. Woodside, president; Sidney



Bruce, president of Piedmont Plush Mills, Greenville, vice-president; Bertha M. Green, secretary; and W. G. Sirrine, chairman of the board.

Thomas O. Boucher has been named president of Chicopee Mfg. Corp., Cornelia, Ga., and its sales company, Chicopee Mills, both affiliates of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J. Boucher succeeds W. J. Holman Jr., who has been named chairman of the board. Boucher has been a vice-president in charge of Chicopee's general line division and a director since 1954.

Harry B. Spence has been named manager of the Atlanta, Ga., office of Comer Machinery Co. succeeding Robert Q. Hollingsworth, who has resigned. Spence has been associated with Comer for the past four years. Hollingsworth, who had been with the company since 1941, has not announced any future plans.

Lane C. Burris has been transferred by the Hollister-Moreland Co., Spartanburg, S. C., to a new assignment covering North Carolina. He will make his new headquarters in Greensboro, N. C.

Arthur Phillips Jr. has been named vice-president of Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical Corp. A graduate of Lafayette College, Phillips joined the company's sales force in 1929. In 1946, he was appointed manager of Detroit sales branch. He became assistant director of sales in 1954 and in 1955 was made director. . . . Verne W. Aubel Jr. succeeds Phillips as director of sales. A graduate of Pennsylvania State College, he joined the company in 1939 as salesman at the Philadelphia branch. For the past year he has been assistant director of sales. . . . Robert L. Reynolds has been named assistant director of sales. Reynolds joined Solvay's technical service department in 1940 following his graduation from Brown University. He was manager of the sales department's organic chemicals section prior to his promotion. . . . G. Richard Barclay has been named manager of the sales department's organic chemicals section. Barclay was employed by Solvay in 1950 after his graduation from the University of Toronto. He previously served as assistant manager of organic chemicals section.

J. P. Stevens & Co. announced the following promotions in the Greenville and Rock Hill, S. C., groups of the cotton division: In the Greenville group N. B. Glenn, superintendent of the Appleton Plant at Anderson, S. C., is now general superintendent. . . . A. A. Davis, assistant superintendent of this plant, has been promoted to superintendent. . . . Also in the Greenville group, P. W. Nipper Jr., superintendent of Piedmont, S. C., Plants Nos. 1 and 2, has been named general superintendent of these two plants, the Apache Plant at Greer, S. C., and the Jonesville, S. C., plant. . . . Carl McCombs continues as superintendent of the Apache Plant and Clarence Fisher continues as superintendent of the Jonesville plant. . . . Verner T. Jenkins, assistant superintendent of Piedmont Plants Nos. 1 and 2, is now superintendent of these two plants. . . . In the Rock Hill group, Albert S. Hartsell, superintendent of the industrial

plant, Rock Hill, has been named general superintendent of this plant. . . . M. Hurt Ramsey Jr., assistant superintendent, has been promoted to superintendent. . . . Also in the Rock Hill group, Leland Burns, superintendent of Republic Plant No. 3, has been appointed general superintendent of Republic Plants Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Great Falls, S. C. . . . Walter A. Leffer, general overseer of carding at Republic Plant No. 1, has been promoted to superintendent of this plant. . . . John W. Wood, general overseer of weaving at Republic Plant No. 2, is now superintendent of this plant, filling the vacancy by the recent death of Odell Brannon. Melvin Smith, superintendent of Republic Plant No. 1, has been named superintendent of Republic Plant No. 3.

## OBITUARIES

**J. Hall Bobbitt**, 62, board chairman of the Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, died last month. Bobbitt joined Textile Mill Supply Co. in 1913. He retired in 1956 because of illness. He leaves his widow, two brothers and three sisters.

**Alfred H. J. Boger**, 42, treasurer and head of the Philadelphia office of Boger & Crawford Inc., producer of mercerized cotton yarns and spun synthetic yarns, died October 3. The Boger & Crawford firm has a mill in Lincolnton, N. C., which is headed by a brother, Ernest Boger, vice-president. Mrs. Fredericka Boger, his mother, and widow of the founder, Robert C. Boger, heads the firm. Boger is also survived by his widow, a son, another brother and a sister.

**George G. Chance**, 70, chairman of the board of directors and one of the founders of the National Cotton Council, died at a Bryan, Tex., hospital October 2 after a heart attack. He had been active in the work of the council since its inception, having served on the committee of organization in 1938 and—with the exception of one year—on the board of directors since 1941. He helped form the council's Texas State Unit and had been its chairman since 1941. Keenly interested in research and new techniques in agriculture, he was trustee and first president of the Texas A. & M. Research Foundation. Chance was president of the Bryan Compress & Warehouse Co. and had served as a director of the Houston Branch of the Dallas Federal Reserve Branch. For 26 years he was on the board of the Brazos River Authority, serving as president for 12 years. He was graduated from the University of Texas in 1908 with a degree in civil engineering. He received his early education at Allen Academy in Bryan.

**Victor Louis King**, 72, vice-president of Rhodia Inc., died October 12 at his home in Bound Brook, N. J. Dr. King had been technical director of Calco chemical division of American Cyanamid Co., from 1919 until his retirement in 1957. He held a Ph. D. in chemistry from the University of Zurich. Dr. King was a founding member of the American Institute of

Chemical Engineers. Surviving are his widow and four sons.

**Dotry W. Lance**, 78, retired assistant superintendent of the International Shoe Co., Malvern, Ark., died last month in Malvern. Lance began his textile career with the Crown Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga., at the age of 16. He later served as superintendent of the Monticello (Ark.) Cotton Mills. He joined the International Shoe Co. when it moved its textile mill to Malvern and served there for 16 years.

**Walter F. McCanless**, 70, one-time textile executive died in Salisbury, N. C. McCanless once operated five mills in Salisbury, a mill at Davidson and one in Poulton, Ga. McCanless pleaded no contest to charges of evading a million dollars in back income taxes in 1954. It was reported his mill operations resulted in the tax difficulties. Survivors include his wife, five sons and a daughter.

**Rufus Lawrence Mauney**, 82, president of Sadie Cotton Mills, vice-president of Bonnie Cotton Mills and vice-president of Kings Mountain (N. C.) Mfg. Co., all of Kings Mountain, died last month. Mauney was also a director of the Kings Mountain Savings & Loan Association. Survivors include a son, a daughter, a brother and a sister.

**Howard M. Parks**, 79, former president of Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass., died October 7 in Burbank, Mass. Parks attended Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Surviving is a daughter.

**Phillips Woodson Peeler**, 65, former official of the Lincoln Mills of Alabama, Huntsville, died last month in Huntsville after a short illness. Peeler was secretary and general superintendent of Lincoln for 35 years. The mill is no longer in business. He retired in 1953. Survivors include his widow and two sons.

**Edward T. Pickard**, 72, the retired secretary of the Textile Foundation, Washington, D. C., and former executive secretary of the Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N. J., died last month at his home in Kent, Conn. Pickard was a member of the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists and the American Association for Textile Technology. Surviving is his widow, a daughter and a son.

**Harry Roberts Stephenson**, 69, retired president of Southern Bleachery & Print Works, now of Burlington Industries, Taylors, S. C., died last month at his home in Paris Mountain, S. C. Stephenson had served as president of Southern Bleachery from its inception in 1923 until his retirement in 195. He was a graduate of the Philadelphia Textile Institute. He had been a director of the Piedmont & Northern Railroad since 1933. Surviving are his wife and two sons.

**Coleman A. Williams**, 51, an executive with Thomas Textiles Inc., White Hall, Ga., died October 4 at a football game in Athens. Williams is survived by his widow, a daughter, a son and a sister.

**GREENVILLE, S. C.**—Several offices on the first and second floors of the administrative office building at the Dunean Plant of J. P. Stevens & Co. here were damaged by fire earlier this month. No estimate of damage was immediately available. All telephone communications in the building were knocked-out. The mill produces synthetic dress, underwear, suiting and shirting fabrics.

**JEFFERSON, GA.**—Jefferson Mills here has received an "Accolade of Appreciation" from the Georgia State Chamber of Commerce for its "economic contributions, high standards of citizenship and participation in Georgia's progress . . ." The company produces corduroys and cotton flannels.

**GRANITEVILLE, S. C.**—Graniteville Co. here, producer of drills, twills, flannels, duck, sateens, etc., has been chosen by judges in the 18th annual survey of *Financial World* as having the best annual report of the textile world—excluding rayon—for the seventh consecutive year. Dan River Mills placed second and M. Lowenstein third in the judging.

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—Sales and earnings of Reeves Bros. Inc. for the fiscal year ended June 28 showed declines, according to the company's report. Sales for the fiscal year totalled \$55,974,582 compared with \$57,993,698 for the fiscal year 1957. Consolidated net earnings after taxes were \$120,376 or 11 cents a share, after giving effect to a net loss of \$172,522 from the sales of Worth Street property. This compares with consolidated net profit of \$859,998 in the previous year, equal to 76 cents a share, after giving effect to a net gain of \$159,692 from the sale of village properties.

**GAFFNEY, S. C.**—Musgrove Mills here is spending \$250,000 to modernize its spinning with new Roberts high draft equipment, according to Robert E. Pomeranz. The contract is reported to call for modernization of all warp and filling spindle frames, representing about 22,000 spindles. Musgrove, which is operated by the same group managing Alma Mills of Gaffney, manufactures print cloths and sheetings.

**WEST POINT, GA.**—Net profit of West Point Mfg. Co. declined 27 per cent in the fiscal year ended August 30, while sales

were off 10 per cent, according to J. L. Lanier, president. A net profit of \$3,278,965 or \$1.08 a share was reported as compared to \$4,511,373 or \$1.49 a share for the fiscal year 1957. Net sales declined to \$116,093,190 from \$128,504,375. The directors declared a dividend of 20 cents a share.

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—Burlington Industries Inc., has placed two industrial properties in Carrboro, N. C., on the market for disposal. Frank G. Binswanger Inc., Southern Division, national industrial realtors, has been appointed exclusive agent for their sale or rent. The properties, which adjoin, include two modern air-conditioned plants of 87,400 and 81,350 square feet, which will be offered as single buildings or in space units from 40,000 square feet up. They are located adjacent to Chapel Hill. The 87,400 square foot building has two stories, with 42,450 square feet on the ground floor, and is situated on a seven-acre tract. The 81,350 square foot plant is one story and is set on 25 acres. According to Binswanger, both buildings are of brick and steel construction, fully sprinkled, with all utilities. They are served by Southern Railway sidings and are equipped with tail-gate loading facilities.

**CARTERSVILLE, GA.**—Construction has begun on the structure to be occupied here by Standard Textile Mills Inc. The new building is scheduled to be ready for occupancy November 1. Standard will engage in manufacturing carpet yarns, both wools and synthetics. Shouky Shaheen is president of the new firm.

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—Directors of J. P. Stevens & Co. have declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share, payable October 31 to share owners of record at the close of business October 20.

**MADISON, GA.**—Puritan Cordage Mills, Louisville, Ky., is reported to be planning a new plant here. Officials of the company declined to say more than "we're in the talking stage." The Louisville plant closed down earlier this year in a dispute with a Teamsters local.

**ROCKINGHAM, N. C.**—Negotiations for the Safie Mill buildings here are continuing, according to W. C. Bennett who is associated with Safie Bros. Bennett reported

that he was negotiating with several prospects. He denied a report that the plant's machinery had been shipped to South America, saying that 90 per cent had been sold to six major American firms.

**BOSTON, MASS.**—The Kendall Co. has reported net earnings of \$714,000 on sales of \$24,013,000 for the 12 weeks ended September 6, almost equaling the earnings of \$734,000 on sales of \$24,108,000 for the corresponding period in 1957. Net earnings in this 12-week period, after provision for preferred dividends, amounted to 66 cents per common share as against earnings of 68 cents per share in the same period last year. For the first 36 weeks of 1958, earnings were \$2,156,000 or \$2.01 per common share on sales of \$69,212,000 compared with earnings of \$2,399,000 or \$2.25 per share on sales of \$73,505,000 in the first 36 weeks of 1957. While profit margins were lower than a year ago, the company's net sales in the third quarter—when business activity usually is lower—were the highest for the year to date, Richard H. Higgins, president, noted. He said this improvement was shared by almost all parts of the business.

**SWEPSONVILLE, N. C.**—Virginia Mills here, producer of dress goods, upholstery fabrics and draperies, has announced that it will discontinue its present selling arrangements and open its own sales offices for cotton and man-made fiber greige goods at 1457 Broadway, New York City. The company previously sold through J. W. Valentine & Co. Robert Hornstein has been named head of merchandising of greige goods for apparel uses and William H. Smith has been put in charge of greige goods for drapery end uses.

**MCCOLL, S. C.**—The former Iseman Mill here has been leased to Covington Fabrics Corp., New York City, which will soon occupy the 80,000-square-foot building. According to R. M. Cooper, director of the South Carolina State Development Board, the firm will employ about 110 persons initially and may eventually employ up to 300. All finished goods of Covington will be shipped out of McColl, according to Josh Crane, vice-president.

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—The Clearwater, S. C., and Old Fort, N. C., finishing plants of United Merchants & Manufacturers Inc. have been licensed to apply Syl-mer water and stain resistant silicone finish to decorative fabrics. The licensing agreement provides that both plants may use the Dow Corning Corp. Syl-mer name and identifying trade name in association with its own finishes, and may supply Syl-mer hang tags to all their manufacturer customers.

**ATLANTA, GA.**—Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills here, has embarked on a two million dollar modernization development program which will be completed within the next few years. Funds have been allocated for the purchase of additional equipment to

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provide materials and services not previously offered, according to Clarence E. Elsas, president. Within recent months the company has added new equipment and expanded machinery in many departments. Special emphasis will be placed in further streamlining and enlarging the finishing departments. Equipment to process plastic coated and wrinkle resistant finishes will be added. New quilling equipment has been installed to handle coarse yarns in the mills along with the extension of Barber Colman spooling. Work has been completed in the warp spinning and warp preparation departments which increased their efficiency and production. Part of the modernization program under way includes the addition of printing machinery for the toweling departments, and a new laminating machine has been added to the present battery for producing waterproof laminated papers and textiles.

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—Royal Little, board chairman of Textron Inc., has announced the purchase of the Shuron Optical Co., by Textron. Shuron Optical, founded in 1864 and rated the third largest optical manufacturer in the field of some 100 companies, manufactures high quality eye glass frames and mountings, lenses, cases and ophthalmic machinery products. The firm has two plants in Rochester, N. Y., and one in Geneva, N. Y. This brings to 17 the number of diversified companies for Textron in unrelated fields.

**SKYTOP, PA.**—Sales for the textile division of U. S. Rubber Co. have shown a steady improvement since May of this year and the outlook for the near future is good, according to William E. Clark, vice-president and general manager of the division. "We expect our business to continue to be good in the last quarter of this year and to be still better in 1959," Clark predicted. "Looking further into the future, we expect a sharp upturn to come either in 1960 or 1961," he said.

**ELIZABETHTON, TENN.** — Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. has licensed Beaunit Mills here under its stretch yarn patents Nos. 2803105, 2803108 and 2803109. This license covers the operation of stretch yarn spindles previously built by, and now operating in the plant of North American Rayon Corp. The patents cover both the machine and the method for the continuous process of thermoplastic yarn such as nylon to produce twist crimp stretch yarn. All but a small portion of twist crimp stretch yarn presently being manufactured in the U. S. and Canada is produced on machines and by the methods described in these patents. Beaunit manufactures Bemberg rayon yarns.

**CANTON, GA.**—Canton Cotton Mills here is reported to be increasing its production and to have gone to a five-day week. The firm is the largest producer of denims in Georgia. The plant, which employs some 1,200 workers, has been on a four-day week since last April.

**DANVILLE, VA.**—Dan River Mills has obtained a lease on a three-story building here which formerly housed the Long Ford Co. The building will be used for storage

facilities. Basil D. Browder, executive vice-president of Dan River, said that the additional storage space was needed in view of the additional work being done by the company's Schoolfield Finishing Plant.

**GASTONIA, N. C.**—Groves Thread Co. here is planning on spending some \$600,000 enlarging and air-conditioning its No. 1 plant. According to Earl Groves, a two-story 30,000-square-foot building will be constructed on the south side of the No. 1 plant. The addition with new machinery will cost \$350,000. In addition the company is planning to air-condition the No. 1 mill at a cost of \$250,000. Groves has three spinning mills and one finishing plant and employs 600 persons. An additional 70 to 75 jobs will be created by the new addition.

**JOANNA, S. C.**—Joanna Cotton Mills Co. here has become the first U. S. mill to use the Swiss-built Zellweger Uster drawing-in machine. The mill reports that a good worker can draw in and tie the 6,000 ends in an average dobby pattern within 32 hours, or four working days, but the machine averages some 40,000 ends every eight hours. Joanna produces shade cloth and drapery goods.

**FOUNTAIN INN, S. C.**—The Fountain Inn plant of Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C., recently celebrated its 50th anniversary. An "open house" and a special program were held to celebrate the event. The plant has been expanded four times in its 50 years and now has a total of 17,440 spindles and 557 looms. It employs 175 men and women on three shifts six days a week. The plant produces carded cloths and twills.

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—United Merchants & Manufacturers Inc. has reported consolidated net profits of \$7,145,489 or \$1.20 a share for the fiscal year ended June 30. This compares with \$9,887,665 or \$1.66 a share for the previous fiscal year. Consolidated net sales for the fiscal year 1958 totalled \$379,301,222, excluding intercompany sales, against \$392,544,204 in 1957. The company's report noted that its subsidiary Robert Hall Clothes Inc., is now operating 269 stores throughout the country. All foreign

operations with the exception of that in Brazil were reported to have been profitable in the year. The company is looking for substantial increases in its glass fabrics and plastic departments as additional markets are developed for new products. J. S. Schwab, president, said that the company, with its wide diversification of activities, should enjoy a more profitable operation in the current fiscal year.

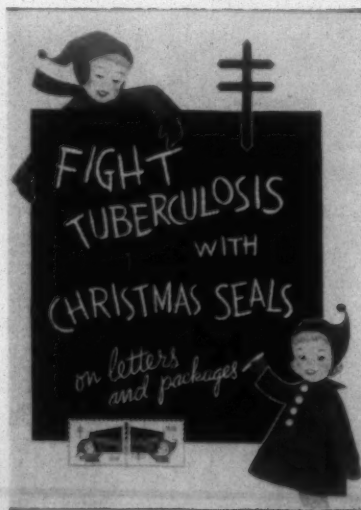
**SPRAY, N. C.**—Fieldcrest Mills here has purchased the capital stock and assets of the Nye-Waite Co., a New York corporation with carpet mills and company offices located at Auburn, N. Y. Nye-Waite will be operated as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fieldcrest Mills. The manufacture of Nye-Waite merchandise will continue at Auburn under the direction of Harold H. Fonda. Sales of the subsidiary's carpets will be handled by Fieldcrest's Karastan Division.

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—Third-quarter sales for Indian Head Mills, with headquarters here, were more than double the sales for the third quarter of 1957. Sales totalled 10,225,000 for the three months of this year compared with \$4,397,800 for last year. Net profit for the last quarter of 1958 was \$558,600 against \$310,000 in the comparable period last year. The board of directors declared the regular quarterly dividends of 31¼ cents per share on the \$1.25 cumulative preferred stock and 37½ cents per share on the \$1.50 cumulative preferred stock.

**THOMASTON, GA.** — Thomaston Mills here, producer of twine, cord, yarn and ducks, has reported net sales of \$34,036,383 for the fiscal year ended June 30 compared with \$33,981,200 in 1957. Net profit, however, dropped to \$1,998,108 this year from \$2,422,359 last year. Julian Hightower, president, said that the loss could be attributed to the depressed textile market conditions.

**TIFTON, GA.** — Peerless Woolen Mills, member of Burlington Industries, will build a new manufacturing plant here, according to John L. Hutcheson Jr., chairman of the board of Peerless. Construction is scheduled to begin in the near future with the plant expected to be in operation within a year. The new plant will be an air-conditioned one-story structure with 175,000 square feet of space. Some 500 will be employed in the plant initially with a possible increase in this number later. Peerless has operated a plant in Tifton since 1957.

**BRISTOL, R. I.**—Dixon Corp., here has received new orders for spinning frame drafting changeovers from Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, Clifton (S. C.) Mfg. Co. and an unnamed New England mill, covering changeover work for a total of more than 100 spinning frames. Installations include conversions to both double apron Roth and casablancas systems. American & Efrid Mills in Albemarle, N. C., reported to be currently installing 72 frames of Dixon super saddle guide casablancas changeovers. A previous installation of 50 frames in the same mill was completed a year ago.



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## Swift Heads Textile Education Group

Henry Woodruff Swift, president and treasurer of the Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus, Ga., was elected president of the Textile Education Foundation Inc. at the group's recent 17th annual meeting in Atlanta. He succeeds John P. Baum, of Milledgeville, Ga. J. M. Cheatham, president of Griffin's Dundee Mills, was named vice-president and R. Houston Jewell, vice-president of Crystal Springs



H. W. Swift



J. M. Cheatham



R. H. Jewell

Bleachery, Chickamauga, was elected treasurer, succeeding Cheatham. New directors, elected for three-year terms, were: Swift, Jewell; Hansford Sams Jr., Scottdale; Robert W. Phillip, LaGrange; R. L. Swetenburg, Chocopee; and Malcolm Link, Rockmart.

The Textile Education Foundation is a non-profit organization, the members of which are Georgia textile companies, and whose primary objective is to aid in the development and improvement of facilities for higher textile education. Activities of the organization include salary and travel supplements for the faculty of the A. French Textile School of Georgia Tech, machinery and equipment purchases for the school, consultation on curriculum matters, scholarships and assistance in student recruiting.

Swift, the foundation's new president, is a native of Columbus. He has been a director of Swift Spinning Mills since his graduation from Georgia Tech in 1938. He served his company as secretary, assistant treasurer, vice-president, executive vice-president and was elected to his present position in February of 1957. Swift served as president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia in 1951-52.

## Fiber Plant To Locate in N. C.

Fiber Industries Inc., the jointly owned company recently formed by Celanese Corp. of America and Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. of Great Britain has selected a 215-acre tract near Shelby, N. C., as the site for its new plant for the production of Teron polyester fiber.

Fiber Industries' projected production of Teron marks the first U. S. effort to manufacture and market competitively a commercially established polyester fiber of the same chemical composition as Dacron, Du Pont's polyethylene terephthalate. Teron will be marketed by the Celanese Textile Division, which has headquarters offices and textile development laboratories in Charlotte. The Du Pont Co.'s patent on the formula expires in 1961.

James H. Black, controller of Celanese Corp. of America, has been elected president of Fiber Industries. Other officers of the new company are Hewison Smith, vice-president in charge of marketing; Ira Rutherford, vice-president and technical director; and James Brennan, secretary-treasurer. Smith and Rutherford are associated with Imperial Chemical Industries. Brennan was formerly the controller of the



Celanese Chemical Division, with headquarters in Corpus Christi, Texas.

It is expected that construction work on the first unit of the plant will begin by the first of the year. The plant will be brought into production by stages. When it reaches eventual capacity of 40 million pounds per year, the Shelby plant could provide employment for approximately 1,500 persons, the company reported.

The work force will be recruited mainly in Cleveland County, with some employees expected to come from nearby Gaston, Rutherford and Lincoln Counties in North Carolina, and Cherokee County in South Carolina.

The plant site is located in the southern end of Cleveland County on Route 198, about seven miles south of Shelby and three miles north of the South Carolina state line. The 215-acre tract comprises four separate parcels of farm land. Options to buy the land were obtained by the Shelby Chamber of Commerce and assigned to an agent of Fiber Industries.

Executive offices of Fiber Industries Inc. (formerly known as Lindum Fibers Corp.), will be located in Charlotte. Temporary quarters will be established in the Celanese textile division headquarters office building in Charlotte.

J. B. Phelps has been appointed plant manager of the Shelby installation. Phelps, formerly assistant to the manager of manufacturing of the Celanese Chemical Division, is a native of Texarkana, Ark., and a graduate of the University of Texas where he received his B.S. and M.S. degrees in chemical engineering. He has been located at the Celanese Chemical Division's manufacturing headquarters in Corpus Christi since 1956.

### Eastman Producing Polyester Fiber

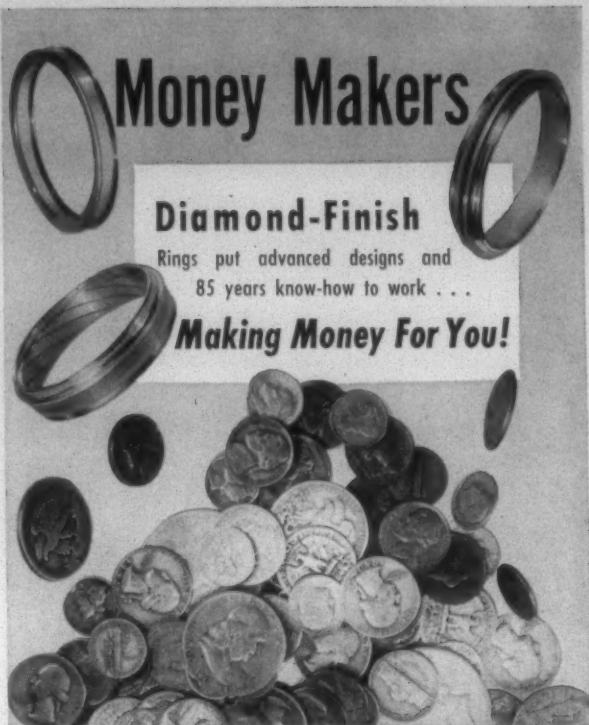
William S. Vaughn, president of Eastman Chemical Products Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Co., recently announced the development of Kodel, a new polyester fiber. Kodel, a registered Eastman trademark, and a product of the Tennessee Eastman Co., a division of Eastman Kodak Co., was introduced by Vaughn at a press conference held at the Ambassador Hotel, New York City.

"This fiber is a completely new one, unlike any other," according to Vaughn. "... Many years of work by our chemists and fiber experts have gone into this effort, with other types of polyesters having been invented, examined and rejected before determining that Kodel possessed the composite of qualities we are seeking.

"We believe we have in Kodel a fiber that significantly extends the range of fabrics and apparel that can be classed as wash-and-wear and easy care," Vaughn said.

Production of Kodel is reported to have progressed beyond the pilot plant stage, with fiber already available in sufficient quantity to get customers' commercial programs off to a start for selected Spring '59 apparel lines. Kodel is the third in the family of Eastman fibers that already includes acetate, Chromspun and Estron, and modified acrylic Verel fibers. The company says that the manufacture of Kodel is a logical and progressive step in Eastman's expanding role as a major producer of man-made fibers since the company entered this field more than a quarter of a century ago.

Kodel is said to be fundamentally different from any other polyester, both in chemical composition and in the internal molecular structure of the fiber. Properties claimed



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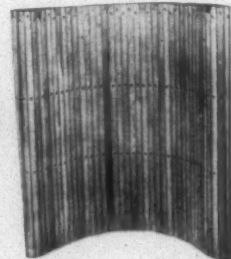
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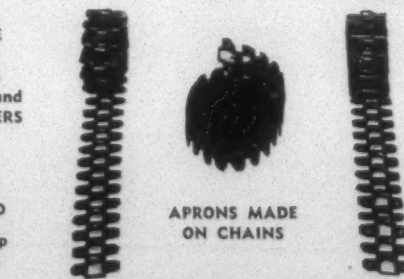
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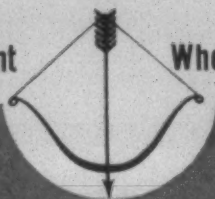
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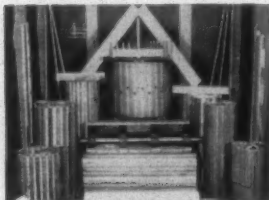
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The fiber initially will be supplied in staple form only. It will be offered in 1½ denier, 3 denier, and 4½ denier per filament in semi-dull luster of any required staple length. Continuous filament tow is not currently available in production quantities but will be supplied some time next year. Finer denier filament yarns of Kodel fiber are not now being produced, but such yarns are planned.

Eastman entered the textile fiber business in 1931 when it introduced its Estron acetate fiber. The company has since become one of the major producers of acetate filament yarn in this country. Eastman became the first commercial producer in the U. S. of acetate staple fiber in 1935. In 1938 Eastman introduced the first of what has since become the widest range of acetate dyes offered by any company in the world. In 1951 Eastman developed a solution-dyed acetate fiber, marketed under the trade name Chromspun. In 1952 Eastman began production on a large scale of a special acetate tow for use in the manufacture of cigarette filters. Verel, Eastman's modified acrylic fiber, was introduced in 1956 and has become an important member of the Eastman family of fibers.

### Cotton Fabric Production Down

Cotton broad woven fabric production in the U. S. in the second quarter of 1958 was six per cent below the previous quarter and ten per cent lower than the second quarter 1957 level. Production of duck and allied fabrics decreased 11 per cent from the previous quarter level while towels, toweling and dishcloths showed a one per cent increase. The other major fabric classes showed decreases ranging from three to seven per cent.

Other woven cotton fabrics showed an increase of six per cent from the 1957 second quarter level and fine cotton fabrics, and towels, toweling and dishcloths showed increases of four per cent and two per cent respectively. Production for the remaining fabric classes decreased 12 to 16 per cent from the 1957 second quarter level.

### Man-Made Fabric Production Up

Production of broad woven goods of man-made fibers and silk in the U. S. was 580 million linear yards during the second quarter of 1958, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce. This was one per cent above the first quarter 1958 level and three per cent above the second quarter 1957 output. Rayon and acetate fabric production was seven per cent above the previous quarter and 16 per cent more than the output during the comparable period of 1957. Production of other man-made fiber fabrics, including silk, was 12 per cent below the previous quarter and 18 per cent below the second quarter of 1957.

### Less Fabric Finished In 1957

The U. S. Department of Commerce reports that a total of 9,776 million linear yards of cotton, silk and man-made fiber fabrics was finished during 1957. This was five per cent below the 1956 figure. Cotton fabrics finished amounted to 7,705 million linear yards, or five per cent less than the



quantity finished in 1956. The 2,071 million linear yards of silk and man-made fiber goods finished was four per cent less than the previous year's total.

Of the total fabrics finished, 5,951 million linear yards were finished for apparel uses. This was six per cent below the 1956 level. The quantity finished for household uses decreased seven per cent from 1956 to 1,982 million yards in 1957. For other uses the quantity finished increased two per cent. Finishing plants located in South Carolina finished 29 per cent of the cotton goods. North Carolina and Massachusetts followed with 15 and 14 per cent respectively. In the finishing of man-made fiber and silk fabrics, New Jersey was the most important state, accounting for 38 per cent of the total production, while Massachusetts and New York accounted for 14 and ten per cent respectively.

The production of 1957 cotton, rayon and acetate resin finished fabrics for crease resistance amounted to 1,466 million yards, about 15 per cent of the total production during 1957.

### Woolen And Worsted Production Up

Woolen and worsted fabric production in the U. S. during the second quarter of 1958 was 71.8 million finished linear yards. This was 17 per cent above the first quarter 1958 output and approximately 11 per cent below the comparable period of the previous year. The output of women's and children's clothing fabrics at 38.6 million finished linear yards was 25 per cent above that of the previous period and six per cent below the output of the second quarter 1957. Men's and boy's clothing fabric production increased nine per cent during the second quarter to 29.9 million finished linear yards.

Output of non-apparel fabrics was 22 per cent below the previous quarter. Production of blanketing decreased 30 per cent to approximately 1.4 million yards. Production of transportation upholstery and other non-apparel fabrics amounted to 0.7 million yards during the second quarter of 1958. All figures are from the U. S. Department of Commerce.

### South Central A.A.T.C.C. Officers Elected

E. V. Helms, Geigy Dyestuffs, Chattanooga, Tenn., has been re-elected chairman of the South Central Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists. Other officers chosen for the coming year are E. F. Jurczak, Burkart-Schier, vice-chairman; Robert Ingram, Lebanon (Tenn.) Woolen Mills, secretary; and R. J. Tyrell, Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga., treasurer. Named to the sectional committee were Lowell Shive, Arnold Hoffman & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Arthur Williams, The Du Pont Co., Chattanooga; W. J. Welborn, Riegel Textile Corp., Trion, Ga.; Jack McNab, Mac Chemical Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; and Jack Anderson, Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.

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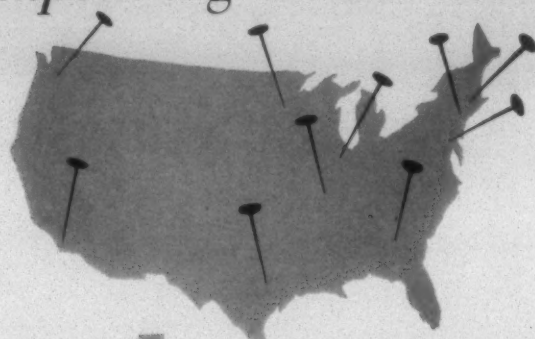
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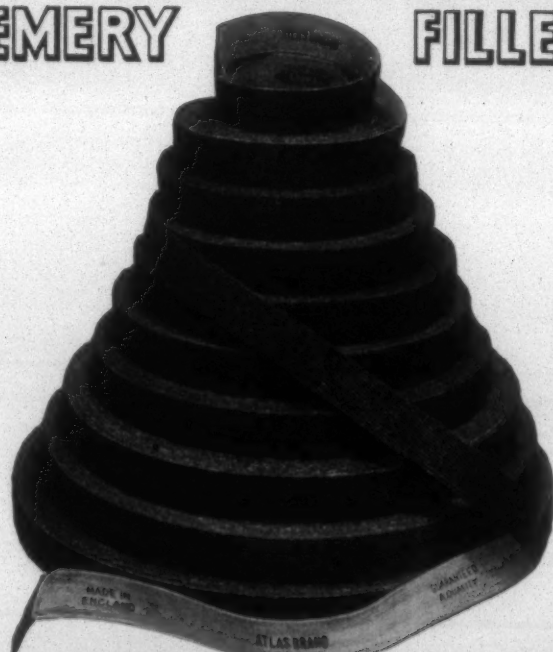
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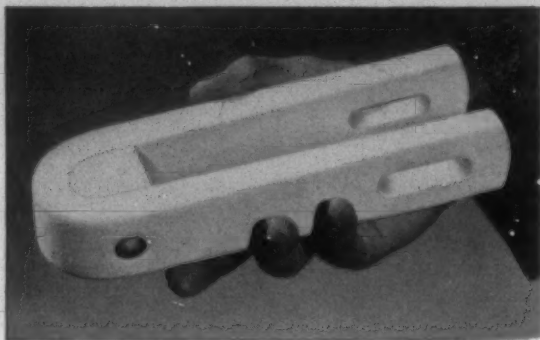
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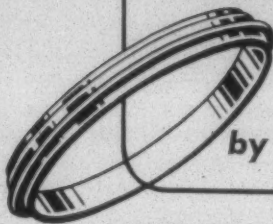
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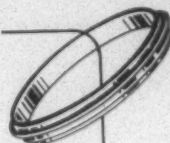
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TEXTILE BULLETIN is devoted to the dissemination of information and the exchange of opinion relative to the spinning and weaving phases of the textile industry, as well as the dyeing and finishing of yarns and woven fabrics. Appropriate material, technical and otherwise, is solicited and paid for at regular rates. Opinions expressed by contributors are theirs and not necessarily those of the editors and publishers. ¶ Circulation rates are: one year payable

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## Will Anything Come Of The Senate Subcommittee Investigation?

ALTHOUGH the hearings conducted last month by a special subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce failed to generate any overwhelming enthusiasm among Southern mill men, there remains a possibility that some gain may come from them after all.

The subcommittee was established, you'll recall, to make a full and complete study of all factors affecting commerce and production in the textile industry in the U. S. Headed by Sen. John O. Pastore (D., R. I.), the subcommittee is made up of Senators Bible (D., Nev.), Cotton (R., N. H.), Payne (R., Me.), Purtell (R., Conn.) and Thurmond (D., S. C.). Their investigation was to include an examination of the extent and causes of the decline in textile production, the decline in employment, and the effects of policies and programs of the federal government on the textile industry. The deadline for their report was set for the end of January 1959.

The subcommittee began its hearings in Washington. These hearings were then followed up last month with field hearings in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and the Carolinas. Additional field hearings are being mentioned before the investigation is concluded with further hearings in Washington.

Generally speaking, the information thus far presented to the subcommittee deals directly with the problems the industry has been trying to bring to the attention of Congress and the Eisenhower Administration long before this special subcommittee was ever conceived. This naturally causes some folks to view the efforts of the Senatorial investigators with a "Where have you been?" skepticism. The question is well put, too, when you consider all the efforts put forth by textile industry spokesmen during the

debate over extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

Still Senate subcommittee investigations have been known to bear fruit (with Senator McClellan's Labor Rackets Committee a most notable exception) and since the wisest place to wage a battle is any place you're most likely to gain ground, it behooves those in a position to do so to bring as much concerted pressure to bear on this issue as its importance warrants.

An indication of the impression being made on the subcommittee by testimony put before it was given by Senator Pastore at last month's annual meeting of the Northern Textile Association. Summarizing the highlights of testimony up to that point, the Senator noted that the subcommittee had found, among other things, "that there is world over-capacity in textiles," and that the U. S. through its foreign aid program had contributed to the growth of the textile industry in a number of underdeveloped countries of the world. He conceded that "the long-run consequences of (this) policy under present conditions obviously were not clearly foreseen by those responsible for the planning and execution of this policy. Among other things, as world textile capacity increases, competition in the world market will become increasingly keen. And in an industry where labor costs are such an important component of the total cost of production, extremely low-wage countries gain an advantage in the world market even if their textile industry lags somewhat behind ours in efficiency."

Continuing, he said that the subcommittee recognizes that another Federal policy hurting domestic mills is the two-price system for the sale of American cotton. "This," he said, "is a policy which even the most ardent free trader would find difficult to defend."

Still another fact brought out in the hearings, he said, has been the decline in the per capita consumption of textile products in the U. S. This decline, in turn, has caused competition to become increasingly severe to the point



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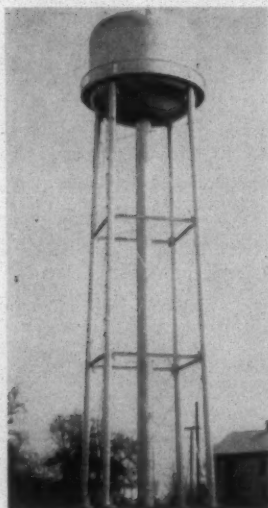
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## EDITORIALS

where prices have been pressured downward, dragging the industry's profit rates\* to a level much lower than American manufacturing industry in general. Operating without profit, the textile industry hasn't been in a position to make capital expenditures for machinery and equipment. "This is unfortunate," Senator Pastore told the N.T.A., "because one of the conditions of the survival of the American textile industry is that it remain the most efficient in the world."

Armed with these facts, then, what is the subcommittee disposed to do about them? "In preparing our recommendations to the Senate," the Senator said, "we must recognize that there are certain governmental policies which will not be reversed in view of the present world situation, and of our prospective relations with other nations during the years to come. We know that our broad program of encouraging the expansion of international trade will continue, and . . . we can be certain that we will continue to provide aid to underdeveloped countries.

"But these programs can be administered in such a way that the burden will be more evenly distributed than it has been up to now. It is possible that through more careful planning we can protect the weak segments of domestic industry while encouraging a greater amount of international trade in those sectors where we need to encourage an expansion of production.

"The members of the textile subcommittee cannot promise to solve the problems of the domestic textile industry. Nor would you manufacturers expect this of us.

"What we can promise is that we will press forward with a complete study of all factors affecting commerce and production in the textile industry in the U. S. And we can go beyond that after the investigation has been completed. We can make positive recommendations to Congress, and we can urge that our government adopt a firm policy toward the domestic textile industry so that some of the present uncertainty about the future of this industry can be removed.

"We are confident that given the proper environment and an opportunity to compete, the American textile industry will not only survive, but that through initiative, ingenuity and dedication to technological progress it can grow with other sectors of our economy."

\*The difference between the original cost and selling price of anything.

## Print Cloth Holidays:

### A Step In The Right Direction

IN its October 20 issue of "The Value Line Investment Survey," Arnold Bernhard & Co., investment advisers, points out that textile mill production activity has shown steady acceleration since its low point of early Spring. Inventory rebuilding, strong retail back-to-school sales, annual Summer retail promotions and improved demand from the automobile industry for its 1959 models have all combined to bring about this improvement.

"But of greater significance from a long-range standpoint," the Value Line Survey states, "is the textile industry's apparent determination to avoid the output excesses of the past which led to price weakness and low profits



even in periods of good demand." This reference is to announced plans by a number of leading mills to take extended holidays and vacation periods during Thanksgiving and Christmas. These decisions attest to the growing determination of textile industry leaders to keep the long awaited upturn from fading prematurely.

Print cloth mills announcing holiday closings up to the time this was written included the Woodruff, Brandon, Anderson, Toxaway, Courtney and Belton Plants of Abney Mills; Burlington Industries' B. I. Cotton Mills; Arcade Mills and Williamston Mills of Mt. Vernon Mills Inc.; Clinton and Lydia Cotton Mills; Spartan Mills; Chiquola Mfg. Co.; and Joanna Cotton Mills Co. It is hoped that these plants will be joined by a number of others, some of which customarily do not announce their holiday plans this far in advance.

If this same determination can be extended beyond the holidays, and if the individual mills can resist the temptation to throw open the throttle long enough to let the market return to some semblance of normalcy, then "profitless prosperity" won't come along hand in hand with the good market demand now waiting in the wings.

## Hunter Marshall:

### A Job Well Done

AFTER 41 years at the post, Hunter Marshall is retiring at the end of this month as secretary-treasurer of the North Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association. A native of Lynchburg, Va., Mr. Marshall joined the association in 1917 when it was known as the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina. At that time the association's secretary was called into service and Mr. Marshall was invited to take over on a part-time basis. In 1932 the organization was incorporated under the name of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, and in 1952 the name was changed to the North Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association.

Honored earlier this month at the association's annual meeting in Pinehurst, N. C., (See Page 49) Mr. Marshall



"We've been expecting you."

was described as a quiet, unassuming man of unquestionable integrity and ability who has served not only the association but the entire North Carolina textile industry in a most conscientious and capable manner. As an association executive he has had to please many "bosses" down through the years, and his success in doing so is best indicated by his long tenure in office.

This journal has long counted Mr. Marshall among its most esteemed friends, and it is with the warmest of best wishes that we bid him all hopes for good health and serenity for many years to come.

## TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

### — 1958 —

- Oct. 26-29 (Tu-W)—Technical Advisory Committee and Board of Trustees meetings, **INSTITUTE OF TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY**, Charlottesville, Va.
- Oct. 28-31 (Tu-F)—Annual meeting, **CARDED YARN ASSOCIATION**, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.
- Oct. 30-31 (Th-F)—Fall textile conference, **AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS** (Textile Subcommittee), North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.
- Oct. 30-Nov. 1 (Th-Sa)—National convention, **AMERICAN ASSN. OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS & COLORISTS**, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- Oct. 30-Nov. 1 (Th-Sa)—Fall meeting, **J. E. SIRRINE TEXTILE FOUNDATION**, Clemson, S. C.
- Nov. 7-8 (F-Sa)—**TEXTILE SEMINAR** (sponsored by the University of Georgia Division of Clothing and Textiles in Extension, Teaching, Research), Georgia Center for Continuing Education, Athens, Ga.
- Nov. 8 (Sa)—Fall meeting, **TEXTILE OPERATING EXECUTIVES OF GEORGIA**, Georgia Tech, Atlanta.
- Nov. 15 (Sa)—Fall meeting, **EASTERN CAROLINA DIVISION, SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION**, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.

(M) Monday; (Tu) Tuesday; (W) Wednesday; (Th) Thursday; (F) Friday; (Sa) Saturday

\*Listed for the first time this month. ‡Tentative listing.

- Dec. 6 (Sa)—Fall meeting, **PIEDMONT DIVISION, SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION**, Johnston Memorial Y.M.C.A., 3025 North Caldwell Street, Charlotte, N. C.

### — 1959 —

- \*Jan. 26-29 (M-Th)—**INTERNATIONAL HEATING & AIR CONDITIONING EXPOSITION**, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
- \*Mar. 12-13 (Th-F)—Annual Southern Spring meeting, **TEXTILE ENGINEERING DIVISION, A.S.M.E.**, The Clemson House, Clemson, S. C.
- Mar. 19-21 (Th-Sa)—Annual convention, **AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE**, Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla.
- \*Mar. 26-27 (Th-F)—Spring meeting, **TEXTILE QUALITY CONTROL ASSN.**, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.
- Apr. 29-30 (W-Th)—Spring meeting, **THE FIBER SOCIETY**, Fontana Village, N. C.
- May 12-14 (Tu-Th)—**COTTON RESEARCH CLINIC** (sponsored by the National Cotton Council), The Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C.
- June 18-20 (Th-Sa)—51st Annual Convention, **SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION**, The Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.
- \*Sept. 10-11 (Th-F)—Fall meeting, **THE FIBER SOCIETY**, Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N. J.

\*Changed or corrected from previous issue.

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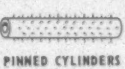
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